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THE
EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
CONGREGATIONAL
HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

PRESENTED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AT THE
Annual Meeting, October 17
1910
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
1910

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

HELD IN TREMONT TEMPLE,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 17, 1910

Monday Morning, October 17, 1910.

The Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was called to order in Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, October 17, 1910, the President of the Society, Rev. Charles S. Mills, presiding.

Hymn No. 74, "The Church's One Foundation," was sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Warren, of Detroit, Michigan.

The following ten-minute addresses were then given:

"The Present Westward Flow of Population," by Rev. W. H. Thrall, Superintendent for South Dakota.

"The West Putting Its Strength under Its Own Burden," by Rev. A. H. Armstrong, Secretary for Missouri.

"Self-Support in Washington and What It Means," by Rev. W. W. Scudder, Superintendent for Washington.

"Persistent Pioneer Conditions," by Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Superintendent for Wyoming.

"The Continued Responsibility of the East for the West," by Rev. C. C. Merrill, Winchendon, Massachusetts.

Following the addresses a service of thanksgiving was held, conducted by Rev. John H. Andress, of Weeping Water, Nebraska.

At 10.25 the Annual Business Meeting of the Society was held. The President, Dr. Mills, appointed Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Oberlin, Ohio, as Assistant Secretary.

The following tellers were appointed:

Rev. R. L. Breed, New York City; Rev. Henry A. Stauffer, Menasha, Wisconsin; Rev. Edgar L. Heermance, Mankato, Minnesota; Rev. A. C. Bowdish, Mitchell, South Dakota; Rev. Frank L. Johnston, Kansas City, Missouri; Mr. Allison Stocker, Denver, Colorado.

It was voted that the following message of sympathy be sent to Rev. Henry N. Hoyt:

"The Congregational Home Missionary Society expresses to Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, our beloved brother and fellow-servant of the faith, the assurance of our prayers in his sickness for unfailing support by the Everlasting Arms, and commend him to the God of all comfort, with whom is the joy unspeakable and full of glory in which all believers share with our Lord Jesus Christ in one Spirit.

"This message we convey to him and to his by the hand of his friend and ours, the Rev. Jean F. Loba."

It was voted that the General Secretary, Rev. Hubert C. Herring, be instructed to send a message of sympathy to President E. D. Eaton of Beloit College concerning the sudden death of his daughter.

The roll of delegates was then made up as follows:

Maine—Harbutt, Rev. Charles, Portland; Moses, Galen C., Bath; Beach, Rev. David N., Bangor.

New Hampshire—Thayer, Rev. Lucius H., Portsmouth; Smith, Rev. Edwin R., Concord; Richmond, Rev. James, Dalton; Merriam, Rev. Charles L., Derry; Boyer, Edmund D., Somersworth.

Vermont—Vincent, Rev. S. L. Windham; Merrill, Rev. C. H., Saint Johnsbury; Fairbanks, Rev. Henry, Saint Johnsbury.

Massachusetts—Campbell, Rev. William R., Boston; Phillips, Rev. Ellsworth W. Whitman; Whitin, Arthur F., Whitinsville; Turk, Rev. Morris H., Natick; Stanton, Rev. George F., Boston; Seymour, Rev. E. P., Chester; Miller, Rev. J. G., Ashburnham; Leonard, Miss Emma F., Rochester; Hyde, Rev. Albert M., Brockton; Hayes, Rev. Edward C., Acton; Greene, William L., Dorchester; Fiske, Rev. George W., Danvers; Eastman, Rev. Lucius R., Framingham; Earl, Henry H., Fall River; Covell, Rev. Arthur J., Fitchburg; Chalmers, Rev. Andrew B., Worcester; Carleton, Mrs. Florence Perry, Danvers; Capen, Samuel B., Boston.

Connecticut—McKinley, Rev. Charles E., Rockville; Johnson, Rev. G. H., New Milford; Woodruff, Rev. Henry Collins, Bridgeport; Sumner, Rev. F. A., Milford; Stone, Rev. Edward G., Barkhamsted; Soule, Rev. Sherrod, Hartford; Selden, Rev. Joseph H., Greenwich; Phillips, Rev. Watson L., New Haven; Perry, John H., Southport; Jackson, C. F., Rockville; Ives, Rev. Joel S., Hartford; Hazen, Rev. Azel, Middletown; Hazeltine, Rev. Edwin A., Falls Village; Dyer, Rev. N. T., Deep River; DePeu, Rev. John, Bridgeport; Coit, Alfred, New Haven; Catlin, Wm. H., Meriden; Carr, Mrs. Wm., Poquonock; Berry, Rev. Louis F., Stamford; Anderson, Rev. Joseph, Woodmont; Burnham, Waterman R., Norwich.

New York—Wight, Rev. Andrew M., Ogdensburg; Warner, Lucien C., New York City; Spaulding, F. W. (M. D.), Clifton Springs; Small, Rev. Charles H., Jamestown; Shelton, Rev. Charles W., New York City; Roberts, Rev. James G., Jamaica; Herring, Rev. Hubert C., New York City; Richards, Rev. Charles H., New York City; Lougee, Willis E., New York City; Kent, Rev. Robert J., Brooklyn; Trow, Rev. William, Sherburne; Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn; Bailey, George W., Brooklyn; Hope, Charles E., New York City.

New Jersey—Eastman, Rev. George P., Orange.

Pennsylvania—Ricker, Rev. A. E., Meadville; Howells, David, Kane; Guernsey, Rev. Henry H., Ebensburg.

District of Columbia—Woodrow, Rev. S. H., Washington.

Florida—Noble, Rev. Mason, Inverness; McQuarrie, Rev. Neil, Stuart.

Ohio—Wallace, Rev. George R., Toledo; Rothrock, Rev. E. S., Cleveland; Metcalf, Rev. Irving W., Oberlin; Mellen, Lucius F., Cleveland; Johnson, E. P., Oberlin; Grant, Rev. John H., Elyria; Calvert, J. T., Medina; Bates, Rev. Newton W., Austinburg.

Indiana—Puddefoot, Rev. W. G., Indianapolis.

Michigan—Putnam, Holden A., Charlevoix; Stowell, C. B., Hudson; Stowell, Mrs. C. B., Hudson; Bogart, F. E., Detroit.

Illinois—Stockwell, Rev. Cyrus Kellogg, Bloomington; Waterman, Rev. W. A., Elgin; McCollum, Rev. G. T., Chicago; Nichols, Rev. John R., Chicago.

Wisconsin—Wilson, Rev. John W., Lake Geneva; Stauffer, Rev. Henry, Menasha; Sheldon, Rev. F. M., Madison; Miner, Rev. H. A., Madison; Faville, Rev. John, Appleton; Carter, Rev. Homer W., Madison.

Minnesota—Merrill, Rev. George R., Minneapolis; Jones, David N., Minneapolis; Heermance, Rev. E. L., Mankato.

Iowa—Miller, Elliot S., Des Moines; Douglass, Rev. T. O., Grinnell.

Missouri—Pflager, H. M., St. Louis; Mills, Rev. Charles S., St. Louis; Johnston, Rev. F. L., Kansas City.

Kansas—Ricker, Rev. George S., Wichita; Hays, R. R., Osborne; Guild, George A., Topeka.

Nebraska—Cressman, Rev. A. A., Red Cloud; Chickering, F. H., Omaha.

South Dakota—Thrall, Rev. W. H., Huron; Jamison, Rev. H. W., Beresford.

North Dakota—Stickney, Rev. E. H., Fargo.

Colorado—Stocker, Allison, Denver; Hopkins, Rev. W. H., Denver.

Wyoming—Gray, Rev. W. B. D., Cheyenne.

Idaho—Thomsen, Rev. Ludwig, Boise.

Oregon—Eggert, Mrs. Frederick, Portland.

California—Davis, Rev. Albert Putnam, Pomona.

The General Secretary, Rev. Hubert C. Herring, presented the report of the Board of Directors to the Annual Meeting, and upon motion it was voted to accept the same.

Hon. J. H. Perry of Southport, Ct., presented several amendments to the Constitution (see p. 7, Minutes of 1909). After a statement by Secretary Herring and Rev. Watson L. Phillips it was voted to postpone debate and action upon same until the new policies under consideration by the Commission of Nineteen appointed by the National Council have been reported.

The Committee on Nominations, Rev. H. H. Kelsey, of Marietta, Ohio, Chairman, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of Washington, D. C.

Vice-President—Hon. H. M. Beardsley, of Missouri.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Albert W. Palmer, of California.

Auditor—John H. Allen, of New York.

Directors (Nominated by the Constituent States)—

Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Maine.

Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, of New Hampshire.

Hon. Wm. J. Van Patten, of Vermont.

Mr. Arthur F. Whitin, of Massachusetts.

Rev. Asbury E. Krom, of Rhode Island.

Rev. Watson L. Phillips, of Connecticut.

Mr. George W. Baily, of New York.

Mr. W. W. Mills, of Ohio.

Hon. T. C. MacMillan, of Illinois.

Rev. W. H. Rollins, of Iowa.

Mr. W. R. Nethercutt, of Wisconsin.

Mr. F. E. Bogart, of Michigan.

Mr. W. B. Homer, of Missouri.

Mr. George A. Guild, of Kansas.

Mr. F. H. Chickering, of Nebraska.

Rev. Charles R. Brown, of North California.

Rev. William H. Day, of South California.

Rev. H. P. Dewey, of Minnesota.

Rev. E. L. Smith, of Washington.

Directors-at-Large—

Mr. Arthur S. Johnson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. James G. Cannon, of New York.

Hon. James A. Buchanan, of North Dakota.

Rev. W. R. Campbell, of Massachusetts.

Rev. Ozora S. Davis, of Illinois.

Mr. William E. Sweet, of Colorado.

Nominating Committee—

Rev. C. S. Nash, of California.

Rev. F. T. Rouse, of Omaha.

The ballots were collected, and there being no opposition, these nominees were declared elected.

The home missionary finances were then presented by the Associate Secretary, Willis E. Lougee.

The Retiring President, Rev. Charles S. Mills, made a brief address giving the reasons for declining a re-election, and introduced his successor, Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Woodrow spoke briefly, thanking the Society for the confidence they had reposed in him in electing him President of the Society.

Rev. Watson L. Phillips, of New Haven, Conn., in behalf of the Board of Directors and the Society, presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. David N. Beach, President of Bangor Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

"The Congregational Home Missionary Society, assembled in annual meeting at Boston, Massachusetts, October 17, 1910, reluctantly yielding to the request of the Rev. Charles S. Mills, that he be not asked to continue longer in the office of President, places on its records this minute as an inadequate expression of its obligation to him for services rendered the cause of Home Missions during the past six years. With patient and indefatigable effort he has wrought at the tasks incident to the reorganization and conduct of this Society; with rare keenness of mind and breadth of vision he has given leadership through this perplexing and important period; with utter unselfishness and at prodigal sacrifice of time and strength he has thus served the denomination and the Kingdom; with brotherly sympathy he has entered into the hardships of our missionaries and shared the cares of the executive officers of the Society; with courage and unfaltering faith he has looked forward to the day, now happily arrived, when relieved of debt, our hands should be set free for larger effort.

"Accepting his judgment that he must now be released for the discharge of obligations which he cannot refuse, we express to him our affectionate gratitude for the service rendered and join in the prayer that he may have great joy in all his ministry and that the power of Christ may rest upon him according to the measure of his need.

"We also record our grateful appreciation of the loyalty and generosity of the Pilgrim Church of St. Louis in cheerfully releasing so much of Dr. Mills's time and strength to the work of the Society. By such action this noble church has written itself largely and graciously into the home missionary history of Congregationalism, and played an influential part in that work of reorganization and re-establishment which has recalled our honored Society to a first place among the forces that are shaping the republic. We trust that the conspicuous example of Pilgrim Church may stimulate all our churches to that regard for the larger interests of the denomination which is never inconsistent with concern for their own welfare."

This completed the morning's program.

Monday Afternoon.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., President Woodrow presiding.

The audience joined heartily in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Under the general heading of "The Cheering Outlook for Interdenominational Co-operation," the following ten-minute addresses were made:

(a) "The Colorado Investigation," by Hon. Alfred Coit, of New London, Conn.

(b) "The Plan of Co-operation Adopted by the Home Missions Council," by Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, Secretary of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church of America.

These addresses were supplemented by a brief statement by Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Superintendent for Colorado.

At 2:30, under the general head of "Eastern Tasks and the Eastern Outlook," the following addresses were made:

(a) "The Growth of New England Congregationalism," by Rev. E. I. Lindh, of Pawtucket, R. I.

(b) "The Reshaping of Effort," by Rev. Charles Harbutt, Secretary Maine Home Missionary Society.

Rev. F. E. Emrich, Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, was to have spoken on "The Fusing of Peoples," but was prevented by sudden illness from being present.

At 3 p. m. a prayer service was conducted by Rev. Hubert C. Herring, General Secretary, many of the delegates taking part from the floor.

At 3:15, under the general head, "Varied Tasks in Many Places," the following ten-minute addresses were made:

(a) "The Mexican Appeal," by Rev. J. H. Heald, Superintendent for New Mexico and Arizona.

(b) "Home Missions As Seen from a Foreign Land," by Rev. M. E. Evers, Superintendent German Department.

(c) "The Florida Navy," by Rev. Neil McQuarrie, of Stuart, Florida.

(d) "Among the Miners of Pennsylvania," by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, of New York, Secretary Woman's Department.

(e) "Pioneer Fields in Wisconsin," by Rev. H. W. Carter, Secretary for Wisconsin.

(f) "In Mormondon," by Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Superintendent for Utah.

At the close of these addresses the congregation arose and joined earnestly in the hymn, "O Master, Let Me Walk with Thee."

At 4:15 p. m., under the general topic, "Facing the Challenge of the Modern City," the following fifteen-minute addresses were made:

(a) "An Analysis of the Situation," by Rev. H. F. Swartz, of St. Louis, Mo.

(b) "A City Missionary Society in Action," by Rev. R. J. Kent, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On motion of Rev. H. C. Herring the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

"With all who look for the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven, The Congregational Home Missionary Society joins in gratitude to God for the life and work of Julia Ward Howe, in whose heart there throbbed the love of liberty, whose pen wrote its lyric, and who lived to see the fulfillment of her hopes and dreams."

Monday Evening.

Monday evening at 7:30, a large audience being present, addresses were made continuing the topic, "Facing the Challenge of the Modern City," as follows:

(c) "Changes in the Social Structure and Their Bearing upon the Methods of the Church," by Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, of Worcester, Mass.

(d) "A Concrete Attempt to Adapt the Church's Effort to the Needs of a Unique Parish," by Rev. Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The closing address of the evening was given by Rev. Albert P. Fitch, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on "The Partnership between the Theological Seminaries and the Church."

The closing prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by the President, Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of Washington, D. C.

Adjourned.

LOUIS F. BERRY,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

This report begins, as is our custom, with the roll of those who, under commission of the Society or one of the Constituent State Societies, have during the year entered into the life unseen:

Rev. J. E. Gray, Tiverton, R. I.
Rev. Frank O. Swenson, South Manchester, Conn.
Rev. L. S. Childs, Glenco, Okla.
Rev. George W. Sheets, Backus, Minn.
Rev. A. T. Reed, Madison, Wis.
Rev. George W. Riggs, Portland, Ore.

In addition we have to record the death of one who stood in a unique relation to home mission work. Rev. William Salter, D.D., the last survivor of the Iowa Band, which, under appointment of this Society, went out in 1843 from Andover Seminary, died at his home in Burlington, Iowa, August 15, 1910. For sixty-seven years a minister of Jesus Christ, for sixty-four years pastor of the same church, all his life a missionary, he has at last, full of years and of peace, entered into the full fruition of his hope and faith. The last letter he ever wrote was addressed to this Society. You will imagine with what emotion it was received by the officers:

"I send the Missionary Society Five Hundred Dollars in memory of the Iowa Band sent in 1843 to Iowa Territory.

"WILLIAM SALTER,

"Burlington, Iowa, July 20, 1910."

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Year Ending March 31, 1910.

The number of missionary laborers in the service of the Society, with its Constituent State Societies, for the whole or part of the last year, together with those engaged in superintending the work, was 1,677. Their fields of labor were in forty-five states and territories, as follows:

Maine, 97; New Hampshire, 67; Vermont, 52; Massachusetts, 162; Rhode Island, 15; Connecticut, 83; New York, 70; New Jersey, 11; Pennsylvania, 35; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Alabama, 15; Florida, 18; Georgia, 26; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 13; Tennessee, 2; Arkansas, 1; Ohio 41; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 47; Wisconsin, 59; Iowa, 66; Missouri, 21; Minnesota, 78; North Dakota, 76; South Dakota, 59; Nebraska, 46; Kansas, 39; Oklahoma, 40; Colorado, 39; Wyoming, 18; Montana, 30; Washington, 89; Oregon, 28; North California, 46; South California, 44; New Mexico, 6; Arizona, 6; Utah, 6; Idaho, 16; Alaska, 2.

Of these, fourteen, having labored in more than one state, are in this enumeration twice counted. The total number of individuals employed was 1,663.

Distributed by sections, retaining the twice counted, there were in the New England States, 476; in the Middle States, 118; in the Southern States, 73; in the Southwestern States, 75; in the Western States and Territories, 726; on the Pacific Coast, 209.

Of the whole number in commission, 911 were pastors or stated supplies of single congregations, 695 ministered to two or more congregations each, and 37 had general oversight of the work.

The number of congregations and missionary districts which have been fully supplied, or where the Gospel has been preached at stated intervals, is 2,304.

The number of churches and stations with preaching in foreign languages was 348. Of these, 90 were German, 85 Swedish, 28 Dano-Norwegian, 31 Bohemian, 18 Italian, 9 French, 10 Spanish, 6 Welsh, 36 Finnish, 19 Armenian, 1 Albanian, 9 Greek, 1 Portuguese, 1 Syrian, 1 Croatian, 1 Indian, and 2 Japanese.

The number of Sunday schools under the care of our missionaries was 2,176.

One hundred and eighteen churches were organized in connection with the labors of the missionaries during the year; 96 churches came to self-support, and 28 which previously for longer or shorter time had been self-supporting, were again obliged to ask aid.

Eighty houses of worship were built during the year, and 35 parsonages.

Our Superintendents report that 410 men were needed at the close of the year to supply vacant fields; 375 of these were English-speaking and 35 foreign.

THE TREASURY.

The Society began the year with a bank indebtedness of \$190,000. This amount, less cash in hand, \$50,916.23, left \$139,083.77 debit balance.

The receipts of the National Society for current use during the year from contributions, legacies, and other sources, were \$432,214.54 net, of which \$146,285.87 were received from the Joint Campaign Committee.

The expenditures of the National Society for missionary labor and other expenses during the year have been \$289,710.21 net.

The debt on March 31, 1909, of \$139,083.77, was also paid, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,420.56.

The Constituent State Societies raised and expended in their own fields, during the year, \$229,960.65 net. Adding this to the total receipts of the National Society, we have a total of receipts for home missions and debt for the year of \$662,175.19, and a total of expenditures for missionary labor and expenses, \$519,670.86. In addition, we are able this year to report the amounts raised for pastoral support by city societies (\$36,363.14), making a grand total of home mission receipts for the year of \$698,538.33.

The invested funds of the Society at the beginning of the year amounted to \$465,662.61. During the year \$62,890.53 were added and \$15,053.76 were transferred to current expense account, leaving the total of invested funds March 31, 1910, \$513,499.38.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL STAFF.

Since the last annual meeting Rev. Geo. E. Paddock, D.D., has been appointed Superintendent in Oregon in place of Rev. A. J. Folsom, who resigned to re-enter the pastorate; Rev. S. H. Goodwin has been appointed Superintendent in Utah, and Rev. Ludwig Thomsen in Idaho—the two

covering the field formerly cared for by Rev. W. C. Veazie, who resigned last November.

Mr. Goodwin serves the Society jointly with the Education Society, and Mr. Thomsen with the Sunday-School Society.

Rev. W. H. Hopkins, D.D., has accepted the oversight of our Colorado work, in place of Rev. George A. Hood, whose health suffered severely from the altitude.

In the leadership of the Constituent States, Rev. E. S. Rothrock has transferred his activities from Missouri to Ohio—his place being taken by Rev. A. H. Armstrong.

Rev. J. Sidney Gould has taken up the work from which Rev. L. C. Schnacke, D.D., felt compelled to ask relief in Kansas. Rev. F. M. Sheldon has assumed his duties as Superintendent in Wisconsin, Rev. H. W. Carter, D.D., continuing as Secretary of the Home Mission Department.

Rev. Chester P. Dorland and Rev. J. L. Maile, who have been in charge of the work of the South California Conference, have resigned. Their successors have not been chosen.

In Rhode Island, Rev. J. H. Lyon, whose ill health compelled withdrawal from the position of Secretary so long held, has been succeeded by Rev. J. E. McConnell, D.D.

NEW CONSTITUENT STATES.

On April 1st, as had been planned for two years past, the State Societies of Minnesota and Washington assumed self-support, and became Constituent State Societies in the National Society. The significance of this step should not pass unnoted.

It means that our membership in two states having still large pioneer areas, feeling keenly the obligation to care for the work near at hand, and to relieve the eastern churches of a burden long and generously carried, have voluntarily undertaken a task which will compel a radical increase in gifts and will lay upon their leaders anxieties from which no early deliverance can be expected. In the case of Washington, this step will call for a per capita contribution at least four times that given on the average by Congregationalists throughout the nation.

The National Society in thus bidding Godspeed to its graduates does not bid them farewell. It and they will continue to work together on the same lines and for the same ends as before. The changes made affect their formal, not their fundamental, relation.

Rev. G. R. Merrill, D.D., continues in oversight of the Minnesota work, and Rev. W. W. Scudder in that of Washington.

ALASKA.

Special note should be made of developments in Alaska. Our work there is small—only three churches. But they are located at important points and represent our concern for a growingly important part of the United States.

For the first time in recent years all three are supplied with pastors. At Nome, the shifting of population has compelled the church, which for a

time was strong and self-supporting, to ask for aid. At Valdez, property entanglements have been cleared up, and the new pastor reports a hopeful outlook. At Douglas, the work has gone steadily on with much to encourage.

There is no ground to expect that anywhere in Alaska there will be at an early day such permanence of residence as will give stable quality to our churches. But as missions ministering to a continuous procession of people, they are doing a work more fruitful than any statistics can express.

THE SHAPING OF POLICY.

Your Board with its Executive Committee and administrative officers have steadily endeavored throughout the year to work out the lines of policy which were laid before the Society at its last annual meeting and received its endorsement. The budget for the year was so shaped as to prevent, if possible, the incurring of debt, and at the same time provide the beginnings of a legacy equalization fund.

Financial conditions October first were exceedingly reassuring. The income for the first six months of the fiscal year ending at that time was sufficient to cover the expenditures—an experience duplicated only a few times in the eighty-four years of the Society's existence.

If the friends of the Society continue to show their interest by enlarged gifts, we shall come to the end of our year in safety. Grateful as your Board is for this situation, it feels that it ought not to refrain from reminding you that our income and outgo balance one another chiefly because the expenditures on the missionary field are being held down nearly to the low level adopted when the Society was in sore straits a few years ago. When shall we hear the distinct and imperative summons to advance?

As foreshadowed last year, your Board has been placing special emphasis upon the Northwest, i. e., Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. The sums released by the assumption of self-support in Washington and Minnesota have been largely added to the grants for these states. Both the need and the results give warrant for this emphasis.

Delay has been experienced in strengthening the administrative force of the Society; but your Board has not lost sight of its purpose and expects soon to enlist reinforcements. It should not be forgotten that this Society has a field in some sense coterminous with the nation. To conduct missions over such an area, to provide for the presentation of the work before churches and gatherings of churches, to give it proper expression on the printed page, to care for its interdenominational and intersociety relations, is a large and exacting task for which our present executive staff is insufficient.

THE CITY.

For some years your Board has been increasingly burdened with a sense of the responsibility of this Society for work in cities. The Committee on Reorganization in its report at Springfield, Mass., in 1905, sounded the call for an advance in the following words:

"There is no possible field so great, so appealing, so needy, so pro-

ductive, so rewarding, as that of the great city. The denomination that fails to have a comprehensive, intelligent, aggressive policy for these centers of population is bound to fail to discharge its highest duty and to lose step in the onward march of the hosts of the Lord. All honor to the men who went out in our 'Iowa Band'; all honor to the home missionaries on our North Dakota prairies, or in our Colorado mining camps; but let us not forget in the romance of the stories from these distant plains or these mountain fastnesses, the golden opportunities for heroic service in our metropolitan districts. And let us not be so short-sighted as to fail to see that the work of church extension among the socially and financially abler classes of our population is quite as important for the replenishing of the resources of the kingdom of God and for the energizing and strengthening of our Family of the Faith as any other service that can be rendered."

From year to year our consciousness of this situation has grown more vivid. From our last annual report we quote a paragraph which expressed our thought then and does now:

"The principle of a nation-wide outlook of which we have spoken, demands that the National Society take the leadership which belongs to it in this all-important and emergent task, and that it accumulate resources of men and money with which to respond to the call of the state and city societies, to aid them in their struggle for the spiritual conquest of the great and growing cities within their bounds. Confronted by a problem so difficult as to daunt the stoutest heart, and, at the same time, central to the triumph of the kingdom of Christ, we dare not offer excuses in the place of deeds. We must find a way to help in this supreme task where the strength of the strongest falls short of the need. We propose to enter at once upon an investigation of the possibilities of advance in this field."

In the line of this expressed purpose, your Board last December arranged two conferences, one in Chicago and one in New York, to discuss the main aspects of our work in cities. The joint report of these conferences is in print, and may be had on request. In addition, the subject has received prolonged attention and discussion in meetings of the Executive Committee, and has again been canvassed at a recent meeting of your Board. We desire freshly to lay the subject upon your hearts and to submit certain plans upon which we have agreed. Let us first of all ask ourselves what Congregationalism has done and is doing for the salvation of the city.

Briefly and roughly our situation may be described in this wise: As to church organizations, we have something under one thousand in cities of forty thousand and upward. They are very unequally distributed, ranging from sixty-six in Greater Boston or ninety-nine in Greater Chicago down to sixteen in Denver, seven in Detroit, two in Houston, Texas, and one in Rochester, N. Y. In their strength there is like diversity. In a few cities a considerable group of churches, large in numbers and influence, hold distinct leadership in the religious life of the community. In more cases one or two or three churches have strength, the remainder being small and weak, usually lacking in equipment and in resources necessary to secure adequate pastoral service. In five or six important northern cities we have not a single church of decided power.

This hasty outline surely does not suggest despondency. Plainly we have made a sturdy attempt to bear our share in city evangelization. But still less does it furnish ground for unqualified satisfaction. Even where we are strongest we are not accomplishing what we have the right to expect from ourselves. We are not measuring up to the manifold tasks set

by the intellectual, social, industrial, and racial conditions which surround us. And in other cities where our strength is nominal or slight we cannot touch the borders of the need.

Therefore, it is the deliberate judgment of your Board, whose membership is drawn from every corner of the land, that upon us is the imperious call for a concerted, loyal, and sacrificial advance.

Confronting the practical steps to be taken, three considerations have primary guiding force:

(a) The development of the work in a given city must be shaped by the fellowship of our churches in that city. Both theory and experience teach that, except as those on the ground will take the leadership and up to the limit of their power furnish support, little can be done. Hence the establishment of city missionary and extension societies has been in the line of highest wisdom. Whatever tends to develop their power and give them large place in our home mission fellowship is in the line of advance.

(b) In many cities local strength is not able unaided to accomplish what needs to be done. In some cases adequate financial resources are not to be found in their membership. In others they exist, but those who hold them will not give generously for this cause. In all cases there is needed the stimulus of broad plans and strong leaders in order to prompt large contributions. In some fashion, therefore, our whole fellowship must find and accept a way of sharing the burden. We need in this department even more urgently than elsewhere to put in force the twin principles which animate our home missionary organization, viz., local responsibility and nationwide vision.

(c) In every city the advance demanded requires two things—more adequate physical equipment and more effective pastoral effort. One of our weaknesses has been the failure to realize or to act upon the realization that successful city work calls for a totally different scale of expenditure from that which has been historically associated with home missions. The cost of sites, the expense of building, the sort of men needed, the variety of functions to be discharged—all compel the adoption of a new conception of missionary giving and missionary investment.

It will be seen that this situation makes appeal to our city societies, which are at close quarters with this problem; to our state societies, which are in intimate association with the cities located in their territory; and to the Home Missionary Society and the Church Building Society, whose responsibility for city missions is large and of long standing.

In order to plan for more effective effort on the part of this Society, we need first to survey the dimensions of the city work which it has in hand. The direct oversight and support of the development of Congregational churches falls to this Society in the following cities: Scranton, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Portland (Oregon), Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, and Birmingham, with many other cities of lesser size. In some of these our work is small; in others it is large. But in no case is it so small that it is not important; in no case so large that it ought not to be larger. In addition the Society carries in whole or in part by request of state and city societies the foreign-speaking work in Seattle, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Lincoln, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cleveland. In some twenty important cities of the land it has, therefore, a responsibility; in many of them an undivided responsibility. How may it more adequately discharge its duty? Ideally, there ought to be put at once into these cities a large sum of wisely expended money and a greatly augmented force. This is not possible. It

must be reached through patient, prolonged, and intelligently directed effort.

Consider for a moment the nature of the task under review. It deals with the establishment and maintenance of churches in centers of population of most diverse composition and social conditions scattered over the area of our vast country. It involves the acquisition, control, and use of a large body of property with all the obligations and vicissitudes which surround material possessions. It necessitates the enlistment and equipment of a corps of trained leaders who need as complete balance of mental, moral, and spiritual development as is required by any group of the servants of God. It calls for the effective and mobile adaptation of effort to all the phases of a highly complex and sensitive social organism. It needs to be filled and impelled by a passion of Christlike love, of lofty faith, of sacrificial devotion. The mere utterance of these axiomatic statements is sufficient to suggest how thoughtful and purposeful and thoroughly co-ordinated should be all our effort for saving the city. When we consider how swiftly the problem of the city has come upon us, it is scarcely a criticism to say that our effort for its solution is lacking in the qualities named. To our minds it is clear that the first steps taken should be those which aim to secure increased thoughtfulness, purposefulness, and co-ordination. Central among them should be the assigning of special responsibility to some fitly endowed leader.

We need a man who can master the diverse and perplexing problems presented by the list of cities which has been named and can give direction to our work, impart inspiration to the local constituency, aid in the perfecting of effective local organizations, secure special aid from outside their bounds where needed, and in his own person and effort incarnate the interests of city evangelization.

Your Board, therefore, purposes to select an Associate Secretary of the Society (to succeed Secretary W. E. Lougee, who has been asked to assume the care of our treasury department) with special reference to his fitness for such leadership. We shall direct the General Secretary to turn the major part of the activities of this Associate into the channel named, and to give him all possible co-operation and backing to the end that he may put our city work upon a new basis of broad efficiency. What range of possibilities lies in this plan only the test of time can determine. It is our hope and expectation that it will prove largely effective not only in the interest of our own Society, but in that of the local societies, state and city, which share with us the responsibility of church extension in the name of Congregationalism.

We hope you will agree with us that this subject is one which should have a foremost place in our thoughts and plans. Remembering that nearly forty millions of the people of this land dwell in cities, that the number grows apace, that in the past decade the population of many cities has been doubled, some tripled, and a few quadrupled; remembering that in ever augmented degree the political, social, industrial, and intellectual control of the nation is in the hands of the cities; remembering the polyglot population who throng our gates; remembering the high issues which confront us—we must with courage and fidelity take up our task.

We cannot too often remind ourselves that for solving the problem here presented many forms of effort must combine. Every type of philanthropy and reform, every phase of education and social guidance will be taxed to the limit of its power. But we may easily remind ourselves too seldom that in all this coöperative activity the church of Christ has fundamental place. To found and maintain her institutes of reverence and faith, of brotherly love and service, of divine comfort and undying hope, is to do that without which all else is vain. If it were true—as it is not—that the influence of the church of Christ is waning, there were more of evil omen in the word than could dwell in all civil rebellion and foreign war and economic disaster.

It is imperative, therefore, that touching every kindred service with generous sympathy, furnishing for it workers and resources in unstinted measure, linking her effort to that of others as may be possible, the church of Christ shall still in the convictions of her heart and the dignity of her deeds assert her primacy as the fountain of the forces which make for the kingdom of God.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

Somewhat more briefly than hitherto the outstanding features of the year's work are presented, state by state, as seen by superintendents and secretaries. One or two states are missing, the reports being received too late for insertion. While certain features of these reports remain constant from year to year, new elements appear with each succeeding issue. For instance, in this year's reports there are indications of the growing tendency toward centralization of responsibility, also a number of cheering notes as to interdenominational co-operation. The recording of swift and substantial advance must wait for the day when the home, the church, and the school shall give us a larger supply of missionaries capable of successful dealing with difficult tasks.

MAINE.

The important event in Maine Congregationalism, outranking church building, money raising, and even the Chapman-Alexander campaign, has been the consolidation of the State Conference with the Maine Missionary Society. The new constitution was first introduced in 1909 and virtually accepted at that time. It was then referred back to the committee having it in charge, and by it to the local associations and to all the churches. Improved in some features over the form in which it was first presented, the constitution was finally accepted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote at the meeting in 1910. This represents the real spirit of Congregationalism in the state, only two or three pastors and not a single church being recorded against the change. The united organizations will be known as the Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine. The long title is a concession to the more conservative element, whose interest centers in the old Maine Missionary Society, which reached the completion of its one hundred and third year at the meeting which recorded the change in name. The president of the Missionary Society was elected first moderator of the newly organized body, and its secretary was elected Superintendent of State Work for three years.

In its long history, the Maine Missionary Society spent fully \$1,060,000 in its beneficent work. Of the 264 churches on the roll, 229 have been aided to a greater or less degree. They represent fully sixty-six per cent. of the total church membership of the state.

One new church was organized during the year, and another one fully prepared for an organization, which was completed the Sunday following the close of the year. This latter church had existed for some time on a union basis, and brought with it a valuable property.

The yoking of churches has been steadily pushed, and there are now several instances where pastors are successfully supplying three churches. This is one of the ways of meeting the shortage of ministers, and our greatest need at the present time is efficient men to supply the smaller churches.

Receipts from the living were slightly below those of the previous year, but generous legacies left a substantial balance in the treasury.

An experience unequaled in the previous history of the Society was the death of two of its trustees in the same year. Both had served the Society for many years and had enjoyed long, happy, and successful pastorates. Dr. George Lewis had served South Berwick for thirty-five years, and Rev. B. S. Rideout had served Norway twenty-one years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Granite State can report an excellent year of home missionary enterprise. Fifty-eight churches were aided, including several where students worked during the summer. There were also three missions, two among foreign-speaking people, with twelve preaching stations. The resident membership of aided churches was 1,566; number of families included in this ministry, 3,093. The average Sunday morning attendance was 43. Indicative of the problem occasioned by frequent changes in the rural pastorate is the fact that sixteen pastors resigned and seventeen were acceded during the year. One foreign pastor received ordination. One church was recognized by council; another was reorganized; two were added to the aided list. One church was removed from the list by federation with a church of another denomination. In two more cases churches were linked with sister churches of another denomination, whose pastors thus became our missionaries and had both opportunity of service and salary increased. Salaries, it may be said, have been slightly increased in some twelve fields.

The additions to our missionary churches were larger than usual; larger, in fact, than for twelve years. Financially, too, the year was in advance of recent years. Forty-one more churches contributed to either state or national treasuries or to both, than the preceding year, or 162 out of a total of 188. Both state and national treasuries were recipients of increased gifts. Legacies to both treasuries marked like increase. New Hampshire had its share in the Together Campaign, and, in addition, a debt of \$4,230 resting on the state society for some years was cancelled.

The amount of aid granted needy churches was \$8,194, which is slightly less than the average for the past ten years. Sixty-six pastors, of whom twenty labored in yoked fields, performed a total of 47½ years of service in the twelve months recently closed.

One of the encouraging features of the year's work was the upspringing of interest in several fields long pastorless because of scanty population. The problem of how to provide for some of these places is indeed pressing. We have not found its solution, but are positive that where one or two score persons reside among the rural byways, there should a minister of Christ make his permanent way.

The foreign work is not large in extent, but it has registered advance, and a dozen Finns in one town await organization as a church. A second pastor has been commissioned among this people. One hundred children have been gathered in three Sunday-schools.

With due regard for newer tasks, one task is always pre-eminently with the New Hampshire churches. It is not merely that of home missions, so called, but that of loyalty. The integrity of many of our ancient towns

depends upon this Christian service. The demands of our national frontier accentuate the importance of maintaining a fruitful base where laborers are still in training. Consideration of a new ministry to a new rural life in New England urge us also to strengthen what remains for the sake of what shall be in the future. We must idealize the return to the soil by bringing to bear the gospel of the Son of God.

VERMONT.

Returns just made by the statistical secretary of our whole body of churches show a large gain for the calendar year 1909, and a membership the largest in the history of the state. While this gain has been chiefly in the large churches, due in part to special meetings held in the "Chapman Campaign" at the beginning of the year, the mission fields have contributed their full share, continuing as they have without exception for more than twenty years to report a net increase. Two new churches have been formed. One of these is the outcome of a mission cultivated for several years in a chapel constructed shortly after the beginning of the work. Though small in numbers, it occupies alone an extensive field otherwise destitute. The other starts with a membership of nearly two score in a growing railroad village, uniting nearly all the active Christian forces in a thrifty business community. One old church comes to self-support through the gift of a large endowment from a western business man, son of a former officer in the organization. The announcement came as a surprise at the time of the celebration of the centennial.

Work in outlying districts has been actively prosecuted by an enlarged force of women visitors and evangelists. In one instance with the active coöperation of the pastor a region was opened revealing ten districts and outstations tributary to the church, dependent upon it for care and oversight, and hitherto neglected save in a few instances at irregular intervals. The response given to the message was an inspiration to the workers. The goal set for endeavor, through these and other agencies, is to carry the opportunities for religious instruction to every portion of the state wherever the schoolhouse is found.

Some advance has been made in the effort to increase the salaries of pastors up to a minimum of \$700 and parsonage. In many instances it is a process of education for church officials that is needed more than a grant of money. Slowly this process is having its effect. The popular discussions over the increased cost of living are contributing toward this end. There is hope that in the annual church budgets some of the revenue will be diverted from improvement of the church plant to enlargement of the minister's stipend. Already this is evident in some cases.

The work of federating churches of different denominations in communities that have been depleted of population goes on apace. So far as our own denomination is concerned it has been found that sixty-six per cent. of the churches aided by missionary grants are to be found in fields where they come into competition with no other evangelical organization. And in the remaining instances, with scarce an exception, they were first upon the ground. Yet there is a readiness to accept the situation as it is

found to-day and federate with other bodies where conditions are favorable. There is a growing public sentiment for this outside the churches, and it is having its effect.

The Apportionment Plan for the benevolences of our churches is growing in favor. At present the effect is to divert some revenue from our home missionary treasury to the smaller societies, but ultimately this will be adjusted. The Laymen's Movement is arousing interest in the state, and the financial outlook for the coming year is full of hope.

MASSACHUSETTS.

During the year the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society has aided 165 churches—110 single and 55 united. There have been employed 141 missionaries. There has been expended in missionary work \$56,847.50. The average grant was \$306; the average salary \$756.73. There were added on confession to the home missionary churches, 834; and by letter, 307.

Four kinds of work are being done—work in the city, the suburbs, the old country churches, among people of foreign speech. The Gospel is being preached to Albanians, Armenians, Finns, French, Germans, Greeks, Italians, Norwegians, Portuguese, Syrians, Swedes, Turkish-speaking Armenians, Swedish-Finns. In every county but one are found aided churches.

Over 70 of the aided English churches are the only religious organizations in community and town.

Efforts are being made not to overlook the needy outlying fields—hamlets. Chapels are being built to meet the need; tent work is being done during the summer months to reach the unchurched. These tents were used during the year.

The cause of church federation is gaining ground. It is the purpose of the leaders in home missionary work not to enter into competition in work among foreign peoples. It is the purpose to have one denomination become responsible for work among any one race in a city or community.

Progress is being made here. The Reverend Dr. J. M. Kyle, for twenty-five years missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Brazil, has become missionary among the Portuguese in Eastern Massachusetts. He gives part of his time to preaching to a little company of Methodist Portuguese in Cambridge.

The Italian mission in East Boston is developing into a Congregational settlement for work among the Italians. It is a neighborhood house where work of all kinds is being done to uplift the people of the vicinity.

A very hopeful feature in our Armenian work has been the coming together of the Gregorian and Protestant Armenians. The broad, generous policy of the American Board in Armenia and the suffering in the massacres has been drawing together the Armenians in America. Some of our pastors have preached in Gregorian churches.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been spent in our foreign work, but we need much more money to do the work effectively. We need several general missionaries to care for the people scattered in our state. Our Finnish work extends from Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, to Sandisfield, in the Berkshires. A Swedish general missionary could be well employed in looking after small groups in the country towns of the state. The Missouri

synod of Lutherans are just appointing a pastor to look after the Germans scattered through the commonwealth. The question of the method of approach to our foreign peoples is one hard to answer. The day for propaganda against the Roman Church is past. Still we have a duty to our land. We need to make it clearer than we are doing that the highest welfare of the state depends upon a vital Christian Church, such as has come to us through the Great Reformation. The cry of alarm need not be sounded, but we need to feel the duty and privilege of sharing with men the gospel of the Grace of God. Men are drifting from the Roman Church. We have a right to meet them and a duty to keep them from atheism and indifference. After all, the great thing is to have a church in every community, spiritually to leaven the masses coming to our land.

Massachusetts Congregationalism is endeavoring to keep efficient the town house, school house, book house (library) and meeting house.

There is no sign of a speedy fulfillment of our desire for a minimum salary of eight hundred dollars and parsonage for the country minister and one thousand dollars and parsonage for the minister of the city. It is not mercenary for a minister to desire a salary sufficient for his support, and the education of his children. Congregationalism has always stood for an educated ministry. The future of our denomination in Massachusetts depends on a trained, well-equipped ministry. To have this, the churches must be educated to provide a comfortable living for their ministers.

After we mention our needs the supreme need after all is an awakening, a "reveil," as our Swiss brethren call it, in our churches, to the great opportunity before us as a people to testify to the gospel of the Grace of God.

RHODE ISLAND.

The work in Rhode Island during the past year has not developed any new features. We have held the ground already occupied. No new mission has been undertaken, though we have surveyed the state carefully for openings that might warrant occupation by us. There are a few places where we might make an attempt at some beginnings if our treasury permitted us to do so. However, our state is so small, and its inhabitants are so largely composed of people that cling to another kind of religion, that mission work among the masses is difficult and restricted. Others, also, are in the field, working for the ends we seek, and we deem it unwise to duplicate effort.

Our society, as always, does a good work in helping a number of feeble churches to hold their ground. We deem this a highly important service. These churches could not continue to exist without our aid. They are greatly needed in the communities where they have been planted and where for many years they have shed the light of life.

We also have several well-established missions, among both English- and foreign-speaking peoples, that are successfully applying the Gospel in various ways. Reports from these stations have been uniformly hopeful, although our attempt to minister to a small and scattered colony of Finns has been rather disappointing. Our Swedes encourage us greatly. Our Armenian work has proved worthy of support.

We have lost two of our most devoted and successful missionaries. One of them, Mr. J. E. Gray, has died. But the work he carried on in a needy but responsive field, among a mixed population, continues under a worker trained by him. We cannot expect a *double* portion of his mantle to fall on anyone; the single of it will be enough for any one person. Our other loss is in the person of Mr. Vartanian, our Armenian missionary for several successful years. He has gone to Fresno, California. We shall be very fortunate if we secure a successor who will equal him. However, we have always found good workers coming along to take the vacant places.

The old tale about deficiency in contributions from the churches is still true. Perhaps it will be true for a long time to come. The need here, as elsewhere, exceeds the supply. Hope is brightening. The new spirit of the times is surely moving us here, as it is awakening God's people in all the land. We expect better days in mission work of all kinds, and shall try to do our part in causing them to come.

CONNECTICUT.

Congregationalism in Connecticut has made advance all along the line during the year past. It cannot be expected that there will be a multitude of new churches organized in a territory one hundred miles in length and fifty miles in breadth, already so well covered Congregationally with 333 churches for the 168 towns. This averages nearly two in a town. Only two towns lack a Congregational church, and in one instance the united church has Congregational affiliation. One new church comes into the ranks this year, and the net gain of membership is over 500.

In this condensed commonwealth the feeling of comradeship among the ministry is increasing, and the sense of relationship to and responsibility for each other is growing among the churches. The kingdom of God must be maintained in this state, not for Connecticut alone but for advancement in the wide world. Connecticut, in spite of its intense and varied industrial activity, is largely made up of rural communities. The recent "Report of the Commission on Country Life" is both a compliment and a challenge to the country church. Connecticut is responding. Congregationalism has the historic hold and occupies the strategic situations. It has the equipment, the funds of the fathers fallen to sleep, and abundant resources if made available. The problem is to man these old rural churches with ministers of morality, mentality, and inspirational leadership. The seminaries are turning their attention to training for this calling. It is the patriotic as well as the pious duty to see that the country ministers receive adequate financial support.

"Eight hundred dollars and parsonage" is the minimum emolument set as the goal of the Missionary Society of Connecticut for the pastors of the aided churches. The country is coming to its own, and in proof is the fact that sixteen aided churches have responded to an increase of fifty dollars each in salaries along the so-called "Vermont Plan." Six aided churches have been increased in salary in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$15 without any share from the local church. Only two aided churches to

whom the "Vermont Plan" of increase was offered, failed to respond. Two independent country churches increased the salary \$100 each on the "Vermont Plan" through the generosity of an interested individual. More of the same is the motto for next year.

New enterprises need to be encouraged in our rapidly growing industrial communities. Connecticut is pronouncedly foreign. Scandinavian and German enter quickly into the blend. The Italian flood is upon us. The opportunity is great and the responsibility equally so. The problem calls for patience. The next generation of Italians will become citizens and considerably Congregational, and not lacking in quality nor stability.

It is gratifying to record that the year's contributions for Home Missions from Connecticut was \$58,000, and coming from 316 churches; as compared with the previous year's contributions of \$54,000 from 301 churches.

NEW YORK.

The year past has brought the New York Home Missionary Society face to face with new and very important, if not critical, conditions. The tide of immigration, which for a year or two, because of the financial depression, had decreased, has returned with even greater volume than in the past. The completion of our tunnels, subways, and bridges has brought into the suburbs of our metropolitan field an inrush of Protestant life unparalleled in the history of the city and almost of the country. New sections are developing with a rapidity that even those that are watching cannot fully appreciate. As an experiment, the vice-president of our Home Missionary Society instructed the Secretary to give our general missionary free rein in the suburbs of Brooklyn for three weeks and see what he would do. The result was the organization of three mission stations, one of which inside of six months had organized its Congregational Society, secured its chapel, and was appointing a settled pastor. The second was ready to buy its lots and was asking aid in the erection of a chapel, and the third has been held back, as neither the Extension Society nor the Home Missionary Society could at present give it any assistance. The rapid increase in the foreign population of our up-state cities has demanded an enlargement of our work among the foreigners, heretofore held strictly to our metropolitan district. An Armenian church has been organized and aided in Troy, a Swedish church aided in Watervliet, and steps are now being taken to assist in the work among the Poles in Buffalo and the Danish-speaking people of Jamestown. With the exception of the Jews, three-quarters of the immigrants that are coming to us have been farmers, as have been their fathers before them for generations. They have been congested under abnormal and impossible conditions in our cities. The movement toward the country is carrying with it already colonies of foreign-speaking people into our rural communities, and the necessity of an intelligent Christian ministry is imperative if we are to preserve a Christian, Sabbath-keeping, churchgoing life in these communities.

Our rural work is assuming proportions which a few years ago would have been thought impossible. Scientific farming, better connection between the suburbs and the city, and exhaustless market for the product

of the soil, are bringing money, wealth, and an educated class of people into our rural sections, and the demand for an educated Christian ministry is coming up from all parts of the state.

From every source, in every department of our work, there are opportunities unparalleled by anything in this history.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND MARYLAND.

The year has been marked by faithful service, and in some cases notable victories. In Pennsylvania, twenty churches report 1,510 sermons preached by their pastors, and 9,100 pastoral calls made. Thirteen churches report 184 conversions and 87 accessions on confession, with a total accession of 133. Single churches report considerable numbers of conversions, as Plymouth, Elm, 86; Shamokin, 28; Fountain Springs, 18; Blossburg, Second, 11, with 27 uniting with the church on confession and "by restoration." The highest other accessions, on confession and total, are Plymouth, Elm, 42 and 43; West Pittston, 1 and 9; Pittsburg, Puritan, 7 and 8; Shenandoah, 5 and 11.

Frostburg, Maryland, under the tireless labors of pastor Thomas E. Richards, has enjoyed revival blessings, and reports 24 conversions, with 60 accessions on confession and a total of 65. Audiences have doubled once and again, a chorus choir and orchestra have been organized, while a near-by building recently vacated by a saloon is occupied by a flourishing boys' club.

New Jersey is an old state, but, in its northeastern part, new and growing. "Commuter communities" from New York City offer striking opportunities for the organization of Congregational churches. Diverse elements are brought together in these centers, and the generous terms of our polity adapt it best to serve their needs. There is no injunction against paralleling in the future the successes of the past in such centers as Montclair and the Oranges. We have an interesting and promising work in Jersey City among our Finnish friends. Rev. Johannis Vaananen is the efficient and earnest pastor. They have one hundred members, and a building costing as it stands five thousand dollars, but worth more. The spirit of this work is strongly evangelical, and has good prospects. In Jersey City and Hoboken are five or six hundred of these interesting people. We look for splendid developments on this field.

In Pennsylvania, Fountain Springs has built a fine modern eight-room parsonage, with cement basement and finished attic, costing \$3,100. Olyphant has remodeled its meetinghouse, redecorating, at a cost of \$1,100. New pastors are on the field successfully at work gathering in and building up at Blossburg; McKeesport; Plymouth, Elm; Spring Creek; and Delta. At Shenandoah our mission is gaining ground. "The preacher woman," as she is affectionately called on the field, has gained the confidence and love of the people; audiences and Sunday-school attendance have greatly increased; current expenses are provided for by the income, and a small amount is set apart each month to apply on the principal of the property indebtedness. A sewing school has been a blessing to a large class of girls, and now the basement of the church is devoted to institutional ser-

vice. Miss Slavinskies writes, "The rooms will be used for boys' brigade work, the infant department of the Sunday-school, sewing school work, and a crèche where mothers will feel free to leave their babies on Sunday during the hours of service." But perhaps most significant of all, the last two converts received into the church were Poles. A foothold has been gained among these people, and a few families have learned the new spirit of the free Gospel which has blessed our American life, and this gain is in the direction of the particular vision that led to the founding of the Shenandoah mission.

Outside the ranks of the home missionary churches, much yeoman service has been rendered. Strong pastors have taken the reins in hand in many churches: In Philadelphia—Germantown, Snyder Avenue, and Central—and in Ebensburg. Plymouth First and Wilkes-Barre Second have greatly improved their sanctuaries. All over the field we think we see signs of hope and progress. The Rally Campaign, in which, with the aid of Superintendent Gonzales of Texas, 43 meetings were held in twenty-two centers, 61 addresses made, and about forty-five of our pastors and sixty churches reached, seems to have been helpful.

OHIO.

Ohio Congregationalism has had three years of successful work under the new organization which unifies the churches and the entire work in the State Conference. The home missionary work is cared for by a committee elected by the Conference, called the Bureau of State Work. Under the direction of this committee the home missionary work of the state has prospered. The resignation of Dr. Small as Superintendent of the State Work, on November 1, terminating more than five years of earnest and efficient service, interrupted the progress of the work. Dr. J. G. Fraser, for seventeen years Superintendent of the Ohio Home Missionary Society, was in charge of affairs until February 1, when Rev. E. S. Rothrock succeeded to the office of Superintendent of State Work.

Thirty-two churches and outstations were cared for during the year. Twenty-six of these were English-speaking organizations, four were Bohemian, one Norwegian-Danish, one Finnish. For these, thirty-five workers were in commission. The membership of the aided churches January 1, 1910, was: English, 2,481; foreign, 461; total, 2,942.

A very promising new church is soon to be organized in Columbus. One church aided last year will assume self-support.

The last has been the best year financially in the history of the Ohio work, \$11,923 being the entire contribution of the state to Home Missions. This includes \$320 returned to Ohio in the distribution of the surplus of the Together Campaign. The year began with an indebtedness of \$1,500. By the effort of a special campaign, the entire expenses of the year were cared for and at the last State Conference meeting the debt of \$1,500 was provided for, and Ohio faces the future with a clean balance sheet.

The State Conference is making satisfactory progress in the securing of the titles to the property of the aided churches, and also those that are not aided. The movement finds a ready response in the state.

More than one-half of the active churches met and overpaid the home missionary apportionment.

Congregationalism has been built upon solid foundations, and there are many indications that Ohio is coming to a new era in aggressive work. There is a demand upon the aided churches to come speedily to self-support, which is met by a strong purpose upon the part of the churches themselves. There are several new enterprises that are full of promise just being undertaken in the state. The people are full of hope and eager for a larger service.

MICHIGAN.

In his endeavor to respond to a growing opportunity to serve the pastors and churches, the Superintendent has found it necessary during the past year to spend three and one-half days each week at his desk. His correspondence has greatly increased, and the variety of it has covered a wide range. There have gone out under his direction no less than 12,000 pieces of mail, an average of 72 pieces per day for the days he has been in the office.

The amount and variety of work done in the field has also greatly increased. The total field service of the Superintendent and his two assistant amounts in round numbers to 38,000 miles of travel, 450 visits to churches and Sunday-schools, 2,000 personal calls, and 425 addresses. The service has been of the most varied kind. Special attention has been given to the weak and pastorless churches, some of which have been dormant for years. In some cases these visits have been repeated every few weeks; in others our missionaries have remained in one field for several weeks at a time conducting special meetings and visiting from house to house.

A meeting of unique character held during the year was the Country Pastors' Institute. The purpose of the Institute was to bring together into an intimate fellowship the pastors of our country and village churches to spend a week in studying the problems peculiar to their parishes. The smallest attendance was 20, the largest 30. Lodging was furnished free in the homes of the villagers, and all boarded together in one family at 50 cents a day. The conferences were all held in the morning; the afternoons were kept free for recreation; the evenings were given over to public services of a popular character; and on Sunday special services were held in five or six different near-by places. Each conference had a different presiding officer, and equal prominence was given to each person present. The topics discussed were mainly those which had been suggested in advance by the pastors themselves. Each address was limited to fifteen minutes, and was followed by a discussion of thirty minutes. Fifteen subjects were considered during the week and each one was discussed on an average by ten persons. So helpful was the meeting felt to be in many ways that a hearty and unanimous vote was given in favor of holding another Institute this year.

The home missionary activity of the year does not vary greatly from last year. The total months of service rendered were 625. Four churches have come to self-support. One church in the home missionary field has been organized—a church of Swedish-Finnish people at Ironwood. The

membership is not large, but it consists of a devoted band of Christian people who are working hard and making many sacrifices in order to secure a church home. Several churches that have been dormant for years have been revived and are now in a vigorous condition. There has been a good deal of activity in church and parsonage building and repairing.

From the financial standpoint the year has been an anxious one. Three strong influences have been at work diverting gifts from the ordinary home missionary channels: 1, The Together Campaign; 2, The Apportionment Plan; 3, The local option campaign, to which large contributions were made from our churches. Nevertheless, the total receipts from the churches show a very slight decrease compared with last year. The small churches as a rule show the greatest zeal in meeting their apportionments in full; it is the exception when any of the home missionary churches fall behind.

A distinct gain has been registered in the care which the local associations have exercised over the churches. The local Advisory Committees generally have shown greater zeal in their efforts to serve the churches, they have met oftener as committees, and have held more frequent conferences with the churches. The churches are learning the great importance of this new element in our polity, and are showing an increasing disposition to avail themselves of it. A cordial attitude is maintained toward our state workers. Altogether the most helpful feature of our state work for the past year is the abundant evidence of a growing appreciation of practical fellowship by our pastors and churches, that we may put on more strength for service.

INDIANA.

We have practically but thirty-seven churches of our order in Indiana, eighteen of which are home missionary churches. During the year, 144 months of service, or twelve years of work, have been accomplished. Conditions in the state are hopeful. An important change was made at the beginning of the year. The churches in the northwestern part of the state were placed in the hands of Rev. G. T. McCollum, D.D., of the Illinois Society. All these churches are so near to Chicago as to be practically part of it. It is in this part of the state that the growth must come. In less than a decade, the Calumet region will witness the growth of the most stupendous aggregation of industrial energy that the world has ever seen. These industries will have access to the seven seas and all the ports of the world. As your Superintendent was traveling toward Chicago last summer, he saw, long before six o'clock in the morning, streams of men in long black lines, making for one central point—Gary; and after passing the station, other streams coming eastward, until four thousand men darkened the sixteen-foot-wide sidewalks on either side as far as the eye could reach. Day and night, Sundays included, eight thousand men work here.

On the first Sunday of last April, accompanied by Miss Woodberry, Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Society, I visited the coal fields. It was a surprise to both of us. Diamond, or Caseyville, had 145 present at the meeting; and in spite of a downfall of rain, the church at Perth was nearly filled, while in the evening Cardonia had a full house. The number of children was surprising, and all these little ones sang the entire

hymns without books. These coal fields are genuine missionary ground. We need not expect a self-supporting church from any of them, but we need not expect any support from God if we neglect them. We are the only workers on the fields, and to leave all these people without the Gospel would be a great mistake. Other churches may come to self-support, and we hope they will, but the work done in these needy fields will not lose its reward.

ILLINOIS.

Our work is constructive and hopeful all along the line, but there is not as much in the way of spectacular achievement as we would be glad to report. For three years in succession we have yielded too far to the clamor for aid and the need of advance work, and have run somewhat into debt, so that we shall have to retrench, or at least refuse to respond to new calls till the increase that seems assured from the operation of the Apportionment Plan swells our receipts. This good result seems assured in another year or two, as many of our churches have adopted the plan and have pledged to the full amount of their obligations. Illinois is working most earnestly at this denominational advance movement, and we feel sure that we are to register an advance in 1910. Our receipts for the past year were slightly in advance of the year before, a hopeful fact.

Three fields have come to self-support in the year, two of them by their own initiative, and all are making a strong fight to be independent. One church that had received very substantial aid in past years, when it failed to receive prompt assurance of generous aid in advance of securing a pastor, went over into the Presbyterian fold, taking with it such property as was not secured to the denomination by the claims of the Building Society. Surely the time has fully come for us to secure to the denomination every dollar of money that we invest in our work.

Our churches in the mining districts have been very hard hit by the shut-down in the coal mines. This has entailed hardship on the churches and pastors, and has called for extra aid from our slender funds.

Our small church in Cherry has stood before the world for the signal service that it was able to render following the terrible loss of life by reason of the fire in the mine. The heroes in that disaster were mostly the men of our church. Of the thirteen men who died in their heroic and vain effort to rescue the men imprisoned in the mine, seven were from our church. The men who kept heart of hope in the small group of twenty out of more than three hundred, and by their knowledge of the mine and resourcefulness in fighting the deadly gases brought them out alive, were from our small band. It was a service to justify forever the planting and maintaining of churches among the needy miners. In response to our appeal for five thousand dollars for relief we received more than eight thousand. A considerable amount of that money we yet have to use in showing what can be done by a church in such a locality when it has equipment and leadership for social as well as religious service to the whole community.

Our efficient and beloved state evangelist, Rev. J. G. Brooks, who has for four years been a tower of strength to the work in Illinois, has felt called to return to the pastorate, and it is with a feeling of almost irre-

parable loss that we surrender our claim upon his strong and genial personality. He has been blessed in bringing hundreds into the kingdom, and has put new heart into many a discouraged church and brought several strong churches into the fellowship.

Our work for the Italians has justified itself another year. There is need of several new missions for this people, and we hope soon to be able to extend our efforts in their behalf. There are plans forming for the establishment of a mission among the Armenians the coming year.

Our new work at East Freeport is developing rapidly and very encouragingly. The church now has property worth about eight thousand dollars. The Sunday-school has passed the 100 mark in attendance, and there is a feeling of victory and hopefulness that is a joy to experience.

There are comparatively few of our churches without pastors, and we feel that the work is in fine condition in Illinois.

WISCONSIN

Readjustments.

Headquarters office was established in Madison with Superintendent F. M. Sheldon in charge, the first of February, 1910. September 1st, Secretary Carter moved to Madison to share in this office. He maintained an office day at headquarters for frequent conferences with the Superintendent until the removal from Beloit, where his headquarters had been for the past eighteen years. This unification for greater efficiency and economy combined at the central office Superintendent Sheldon, Secretary Carter, Secretary Robinson, Registrar Miner, with a stenographer and book-keeper, who is also sub-treasurer.

Conservation of Forces.

The readjustments have placed Mr. Dexter as district missionary for the north instead of the east, with his home at Ashland. Secretary Carter retains missionary oversight of the entire state, while giving special care to the southern portion. With Mr. Dexter's concentration upon the needy growing northland section; with Superintendent Sheldon's unifying and coöperating oversight of all departments and of all sections, and with much personal service in all sorts of fields all over the state; this conservation of forces promises a substantial forward movement for all of our church enterprises.

Apportionment.

The Apportionment Plan, when fully adopted and worked upon a uniform and equitable basis of apportionment, promises much in wise business methods, in a steady distributed income, in a fair division of support for all departments, for intelligent and hearty coöperation, and a large increase of missionary gifts.

Dangers.

1st. There is danger that, instead of increased gifts fairly distributed, the old level of giving will be maintained, with an apportionment that simply reduces the support for some causes for the sake of others. Home mis-

sions, as the larger department, is likely to be the greatest sufferer where this is done.

2nd. There is danger that givers fail to make remittances frequently—they should be sent not less often than once a quarter—and that they delay their offerings till the end of the calendar year instead of observing the fiscal year for such as close their books earlier. The home missionary year closes September 30. There is urgent need of a full apportionment for the year before that date.

Notes from the Record.

1st. The tent meetings of the association have, as always, shown markedly favorable results. For part of the summer Mr. Dexter had the assistance of his son, Professor John S. Dexter, of Northland College, in the management of two series of simultaneous tent meetings at different points. Superintendent Sheldon and Secretary Carter also aided in these meetings.

2nd. Special Introduction Rallies with Superintendent Sheldon, which were continued also in the ten District Conventions, Secretary Carter co-operating, were specially helpful in magnifying the aggressive and co-operative features of our re-organized enterprises.

3rd. Federation. A happy and fruitful illustration of coöperation under our State federation organization was the simultaneous evangelistic meetings in Waukasha County during January. These were under the superintendency of Rev. H. H. Rottmann, whose expenses for the month were paid by the evangelistic committee of the Presbyterian Assembly. In spite of the extreme cold and snow blockades that month, simultaneous meetings were participated in by twenty-one churches at seventeen different centers by five denominations, resulting in from three to forty-nine decisions for Christ at the different centers—two hundred and fifty-four in all.

Points for Consideration Approved at Annual Meeting, Rhinelander, October 5, 1910.

1st. The adoption by all committees of uniform and equitable basis of apportionment.

2nd. Reconsideration of the vote taken at the last annual meeting, whereby the policy was adopted of adding all interest received from investments to the invested fund, until the amount of the investment reaches \$20,000. (Left permissive rather than mandatory.)

3rd. Shall our goal again be for the year a total of receipts of \$20,000 with 10 per cent. of the undesignated gifts of the living for the work of the C. H. M. S.? (Yes.)

4th. How shall we raise the level of missionary giving?

5th. What shall be done in view of the scarcity of effective ministers, particularly for missionary fields?

6th. Shall we adopt the policy of "Fewer churches and better"?

7th. The increasingly vital importance of the reading of our *Church Life* in every family, for intelligence and inspiration concerning our progressive Congregationalism and its enterprises.

MINNESOTA.

The great thing about the Minnesota year is that with it there closes that relation of generous and sympathetic support which for more than a half century the Society has sustained to this growing commonwealth. Beginning when as yet Minnesota was not a name even, and accompanying every step of its development with wise oversight and bountiful help, the Society has a right to feel that Congregational Minnesota is the product of its prevision and support. The child is certainly large enough and strong enough and makes noise enough in the world for its parents to have some pride in it. The coming years are to show how worth while it has been, and how the help of the years is appreciated. In view of the approach of self-support special attention has been given to the strengthening of fields that it was thought might be presently brought to self-support, and in preparing for foundations in new locations of promise. As the success of our enterprise seemed bound up with the general acceptance of the Apportionment Plan, a large part of the Superintendent's endeavor has been given to its explanation and urgency. In the churches to which access has been given, only limited in number by the Sundays of the year, not a single one has declined a hearty acceptance of the plan and the subscription on the spot of its fair share. The churches receiving missionary aid have been specially enthusiastic in their acceptance of the plan, and have come very largely at once into its great implications of the oneness of missionary endeavor and dignity of partnership in a world-wide movement for the King.

The accessions to the aided churches have been fully up to the average, as has been the amount of church and parsonage building and improvement.

There has been a close working arrangement with the City Unions of St. Paul and Minneapolis by which, in some fair measure, the needs of these growing cities have been cared for. A similar close arrangement, in common with Baptists and Presbyterians, in the work of the Interdenominational Commission, looks to a more intelligent covering of the state, and especially the largely neglected rural regions, with religious effort.

Attention has been drawn to the necessities of the expanding mining section of the state, and particularly to the growing Finnish population, for whom little or nothing has previously been done.

IOWA.

I. IN GENERAL. In Iowa we are constantly reminded that the function of Home Missions is quite as much the work of sustentation as the work of creation. To nurture churches already in existence, to tide them over a crisis, to come to their relief in distress, to bring to them wholesome fellowship and helpful counsel, is the abundant and rewarding service in which we are engaged. The field is pretty thoroughly covered. The isolated communities have been spied out by zealous denominations and there is neither call nor opportunity for such denominational extension as obtained thirty years ago. Then the state was filling up with

people, now the population is stationary and probably decreasing. Then New England gave generously of her Congregational stock to Iowa, now such gifts are withheld. Then families were establishing themselves in husbandry and home building, now an increasing number of well-to-do middle aged people are leaving this expensive soil, to make their home in the alluring northwest. Then churches multiplied, not so much through pioneer missionary endeavor, as by the transplanting of the seed of the Pilgrim faith from the East to the West, where favoring conditions brought forth many a church, leaving to the next generation the responsibility of fostering oversight.

The fluctuation of population, however, makes us watchful of opportunities for service. We are seeking to make our ministry effective to the foreign-born. We recognize the cities as throbbing centers of intellectual, industrial, and moral activity, and although we have no one city of predominating influence, our cities of moderate size are growing, and we are endeavoring to do our share in Christianizing the urban population. At the same time we are not neglecting the rural districts. One fourth of our churches are in rural communities or in villages of less than two hundred inhabitants where rural conditions prevail. These churches must not only be sustained when we are the one religious organization in the field, but they must be revived and reinvigorated and made vital missionary agencies.

II. IN PARTICULAR. The Society has aided sixty-seven churches and outstations; sixty-four missionaries have given 451 months to this service. These sixty-seven fields have an aggregate church membership of 3,438. Two of these fields with an outstation are Bohemian, two are Welsh, one German, and one Swedish. Forty-three missionaries have ministered to single congregations, and twenty-one to two congregations or more. Our mission churches have received into their fellowship 261 on confession of faith and eighty-five by letter. There are 3,438 in the Sunday-school enrollment, and the benevolent contribution from these churches is about \$1,700. Eight fields, including thirteen church organizations, have come to self-support during the year.

Contributions from churches and auxiliary organizations for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, amounted to \$14,876. Counting the receipts to state and national societies, including the Joint Campaign, Iowa contributed \$25,000 for Home Missions during the year.

Iowa has fully committed itself to the Apportionment Plan. Although it is too early to make predictions as to results, there are promising indications. Many churches have been stimulated to reach the goal set for them. Others have been challenged to an achievement seemingly far beyond their reach, and yet made possible by concert of action and unity of purpose. It is noticeable also that small churches, thinking themselves too weak to take even the least part in our missionary enterprise, have had their missionary interest awakened by the direct and businesslike appeal of this plan. It is gaining favor with us and is being earnestly advocated and pushed by the strong men of the laity and ministry.

In the interest of efficiency, and in answer to an imperative need, we have divided the state into two missionary districts and placed a general

missionary in each district. Rev. W. L. Sutherland is devoting himself to the western half of the state, while Rev. H. W. Tuttle has the oversight of the eastern half, in connection with the state superintendency of the Sunday-school work. This is our ministry at large, while at the same time these men do the work of evangelists.

III. IN CONCLUSION. There is a stir of healthy and vigorous life in our Iowa Congregationalism. A spirit of unity and harmony moves within our fellowship. We are seeking to manifest the spirit of Christian neighborliness, and to bear one another's burdens in fraternal fellowship.

Congregational Iowa is swinging into line with the forward movement of the denomination. In the interest of unification and coördination the state work is in the process of reorganization. The new constitution provides for the gradual merging of our home missionary work with that of the State Conference. When the readjustment has been perfected, all our missionary interests and activities will be carried on under the supervision of the Congregational Conference of Iowa.

MISSOURI.

During the past year Missouri has maintained the new rate of apportionment. She hopes to surpass it in the year current. The aim is "The full apportionment from every church in the state."

A substantial reduction in the amount received has been made this year by nearly every church under our aid. Olive Branch, St. Louis, has become self-supporting.

Three churches have secured new pastors; viz., Second Sedalia, Rev. W. B. Davis; Maplewood, Rev. Dwight S. Bayley; Beacon Hill, Kansas City, Rev. Chas. Franklin, a former Kansas City Methodist pastor.

Memorial, St. Louis, is nearly ready to break ground for a \$20,000 church building, to replace the dilapidated and badly located present structure.

The policy of yoking fields in the smaller country towns is being maintained.

Missouri contains a large number of churches, particularly in the smaller towns, once strong but now left weak by the movement of population. The State Conference is listing and examining these churches and their property, and will undertake to revive the more hopeful, and, if possible, to conserve the property interests in the rest, for the large work of the Kingdom.

A number of pastors in the stronger churches of the state are extending their church work to surrounding territory. Rev. Charles L. Parker, of Joplin First, has preached at Smelter Hill, Granby, Duval, and Oronogo, as well as other points, making himself responsible for the progress of Christian effort at all of them. Rev. Harold Cooper, of Sedalia First, preaches regularly at Cushionberry schoolhouse, and is arranging to preach in the Bothwell district. Rev. C. W. Dunn, of Lebanon, has a wide circle in which he calls outside of Lebanon. Rev. William Johnson, of Meadville, has for years covered regularly a rural appointment outside of the village. Rev. William Boyd, of Neosho, has a regular preaching station at Kiddoo schoolhouse, where there is a Sunday-school of sixty members.

A series of special meetings which he has held here has been the means of the conversion of a group of nine persons this autumn. At Hammer's schoolhouse there is a Christian Endeavor Society of sixty members. Mr. Boyd is about to begin regular services at a third schoolhouse in a district with the suggestive name of "Possum Trot."

Our two academies, Iberia and Kidder, have a full enrollment. Funds have come in sufficient to warrant the latter in beginning the construction of the superstructure of the new \$30,000 main building.

At the spring meeting of the State Association, a reorganization was effected under the name, "Missouri Congregational Conference." New departments are being created, and ministers and laymen are coöperating in an organization aiming at the greatest efficiency for the work of the Kingdom.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota is rapidly becoming a most important state. In area it is larger than all New England, and perhaps no state has less waste land. It has a fertile soil and is destined to be very rich agriculturally. It is capable of raising the breadstuff for a large population. A large section of the state in the central and western parts is underlaid with a very valuable deposit of coal. As a denomination we do well to plant ourselves strongly in this rich state.

In twenty-nine years we have grown so that now we number 205 churches having a membership of 6,282, 836 being added the past year. Despite this splendid record, the next ten years will be perhaps as important as any in its history.

The past year has been a most encouraging and prosperous one. Some features might be noticed briefly.

The organization of an Interdenominational Comity Commission this year promises to be a great forward step in the progress of the kingdom of God in this state. As a denomination we took the initiative in the forming of this commission, and one of our pastors is the honored president.

The spirit of unity in our work is a most hopeful feature. As long as we can retain that we will continue to make great gains. After a long residence in this state it seems to me that this bond of union was never stronger than now.

This is a time of great material development. Very likely there will be more railroad building in the state this coming season than in any previous one in its history. Towns will be springing up as by magic along all of these new lines. This will be a most critical time. The pioneer planting the Sunday-school, organizing a church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and building a meetinghouse for His worship, must be on the alert every day these coming months, and then only a part of the work will be done. Had we sufficient men and money we would be almost unlimited in the amount of work that we could do.

A most beautiful revival spirit has been manifested in many communities. It would seem as though our workers almost without exception are cultivating that spirit. In many cases they help each other, and one has a right to expect the best results this coming year.

A spirit of giving is springing up in many of our churches. Our benevolent contributions are being materially increased. The churches are recognizing that they must pay better salaries. All of these things are very encouraging and promise much for the advancement of our work. While the young men who have come to the state to take up the work of the ministry have been very scarce, still we have been greatly blessed in having earnest godly men of experience sent to labor among us, who are accomplishing much for the kingdom of our blessed Lord and Master.

Under these most favorable circumstances we are looking forward to the coming year as the best that we have ever experienced for saving this state for the Lord Jesus Christ. We feel under the greatest obligations to the faithful men and women who have given very liberally and often at great sacrifice of their means to make this work possible. In behalf of those who are entrusted with this most responsible work of administering these sacred funds, we pledge ourselves according to the best of our ability to so administer the funds as not only to build up our own denominational interests, but much more to seek what will most promote the interests of the kingdom of God in this proud north star state.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Six hundred words can be scarcely suggestive of the status of the work upon us in South Dakota. The fact that 57 missionaries who have been commissioned for a whole or a part of the year have labored 543 months, as against 73 commissioned men in 1908-09 who labored 550 months, shows a gain in constancy of service by our missionaries which is inspirational. The vision of the great opportunities is gripping them and us. The fact that churches have come to self-support continuously for four years past at the rate of more than one a month, with an added eight this year, accounts for the reduction in our force, though of course the budget for our newly opening fields involves increased expense pro rata. The strenuousness of the new work, its crisis-determining aspect, is appealing to our laymen more and more. One woman gave seven hundred dollars this year because of this phase of the work. Others have more than doubled what they have ever given before. Financially we must look to our own state for yet larger increase of gifts.

Such very large districts are being developed, and so many of them simultaneously from end to end of our vast state, that we are commissioning a few men to take care of a county apiece, or of one or more railway lines running through a county or two until we can provide for more detailed work. Such men are being commissioned jointly by the C. H. M. S. and the C. S. S. & P. S., and in one case by the C. H. M. S. and A. M. A. These men will do much reconnoiter work, outlining the fields of to-morrow, organizing Sunday-schools, gathering together congregations and churches, and doing also detailed localized work so far as possible with the limitations of time and strength upon them.

Commercially, South Dakota is going forward with leaps and bounds. The question must soon be answered, "What is she to be religiously?"

Railroads are racing with each other to possess the new lands. Added portions of reservations are constantly being opened and then gridironed with railroads. The southern of the two Milwaukee extensions which have been surveyed out from Mobridge west and south of the Transcontinental line already built, runs across twenty-six townships westward and ten townships southward, thus building about 156 miles of railroad through arable table land. The North-Western is building east and southeast from Belle Fourche through Meade and Stanley Counties and probably will continue down to Tripp County. Another Milwaukee extension will similarly extend westward over a divide between the Grand and Moreau rivers. The M. & St. L. has run a survey west from LeBeau. The Milwaukee will build from Marmarth south to Rapid City. Thus the great domain is being subdued in a day. At the same time several new surveys have been laid out by several companies in eastern South Dakota.

Under the new Conference organization, elected representatives of the churches, pastors and laymen, have this year given much patience, anxious thought, and time to this great work, and we believe that the future will reveal results in our Sunday-school and church enterprises which will in some way more than warrant the sacrifices which they are making. Already reports are somewhat encouraging. The State Registrar reports for 1910 the following items of net increase for South Dakota: churches, 7; church members, 463; Sunday-school members, 1,247; benevolences, \$4,507; home expenses, \$13,479; value of property, \$57,795. One study has been and is to annihilate space and time, the reaches are so great for the forces at our command. Our Black Hills general missionary now rides a motorcycle, and writes that he can "go like the wind." He found the saddle horse altogether inadequate for his district. Towns are being born by the score in various portions of our state, all in a day. The question is not as to where we are needed, but where is the greatest need and what points are most strategic and how can the work be so grouped as to be worked most economically and effectively in the far reaches of time before us? We seek so to labor that the ages shall pronounce our work to have been wise and faithful in our day.

NEBRASKA.

While nothing remarkably striking can be recorded in connection with our home missionary work in Nebraska for the past year, yet there is a substantial gain in a number of ways which indicates a healthy condition of the work as a whole, and which carries with it much of encouragement and good cheer to those responsible for its oversight.

The treasurer's report shows the \$10,000 mark in contributions for home missions reached for the first time in the history of the state.

The number of churches on the Honor Roll—the roll of churches which have contributed the full amount of their home missionary apportionment—has been increased by one-third over last year, eighty-six having reached this position of honor.

The churches and pastors of the state are united and loyal in their support of the work, and the Apportionment Plan gives a definiteness to their aim which is stimulating and helpful in securing desired results.

The educational effect of this plan upon the churches is greater than the old way, and the financial results are more satisfactory.

Largely through the enthusiastic leadership and planning of the Society's president, Rev. L. O. Baird, the half day belonging to the Society at the State Conference was made a rally day for the laymen, and proved a very enthusiastic and helpful meeting, resulting in securing the presence of many laymen not often found at such a gathering, and in much well expressed sentiment in favor of sustaining the work in a vigorous and businesslike manner. Representatives of each local association in the state were appointed as a committee to coöperate in helping to stimulate the churches to do their full share as indicated by the apportionment, and the influence of this committee has been felt for good in various parts of the state.

Two devoted and faithful general helpers have assisted the Superintendent in carrying on the work throughout the state—Rev. N. L. Packard, the general missionary, and Mr. J. S. Dick, the pastor-at-large. Their consecrated lives and earnest Christian activity have done much to make the year's record as encouraging as it is.

During the year many of the churches of the state have held special evangelistic meetings with excellent results, both in the conversion of those outside of the church and in the quickening of the membership already in the church. A number of the pastors have been their own successful evangelists, while others have had the help of the professional evangelists. In a number of instances large results from these meetings have been secured in communities least promising as fields for such efforts, proving that the old time revival and old time gospel message have not lost their power when accompanied by genuine faith and earnest prayer.

During the year five young men have been ordained to the gospel ministry, two new churches have been organized, and four have assumed self-support. Sixty churches and outstations have received help from the Society, besides the general help extended to those too weak to maintain pastors which have had the care and oversight of the pastor-at-large.

In the way of material gain, nine or ten new church buildings and parsonages have been erected or completed during the year, and some twenty church buildings have been more or less extensively repaired, making a total expenditure for both purposes of about \$95,000.

While the Superintendent finds the "care of all the churches" in Nebraska to be work and not play, it is the kind of work which carries with it a genuine and satisfactory compensation, and with the splendid loyalty and good fellowship felt throughout the entire state, we have every reason to take courage and press hopefully forward into the new year opening before us.

KANSAS.

We are saddened to mention the loss by death of our beloved and honored President of the Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society, the Hon. Edwin Tucker, who for a number of years filled this office acceptably and in the spirit of the Master. Mr. Tucker, by virtue of his strong Christian character, enjoyed the confidence of our pastors and churches, making it possible for him to exert a large influence in missionary lines.

The work of the Kansas Society has gone on steadily during the year and with an encouraging measure of success. Our Board in February evinced an unwonted degree of earnestness and thoroughness in grappling with our home mission problems. Our missionaries have been paid promptly. During the year we have aided 41 churches and outstations, 34 missionaries having been under the commission of the Society for the whole or part of the year. Besides these 34 workers, there have been employed a few men to perform special emergency work for short periods, such as was done at Altoona, Sycamore, Hutchinson, and Kansas City. These men and women have put into our state 262 months of earnest service. Twenty-six of these missionaries have ministered unto single congregations, 8 serving two or more congregations. Two new churches have been organized. Several of the home missionary churches have improved their church buildings and parsonages, and the fields have as a rule been kept well supplied with pastors. In fact, there are at present few vacant fields of any kind. In this respect the value of the Society should be recognized, for, through its Superintendent, it has been instrumental in assisting over 60 churches in securing pastors. The Society has made good in numberless ways which will never be known by the churches.

Looking over the state as a whole we see nothing of the spectacular, no hurried advances, no speedy coming of the Kingdom or of Congregationalism. We must walk by faith and not by sight. The fact ever remains that we are gathering strength and influence from year to year, as has been the method the past fifty-six years of our history. We all know that Kansas is good Congregational soil, and that more means would easily produce greater and more gratifying results. It has been observed that we are acquiring a splendid chain of strong preachers at the different centers, which augurs well for the future growth in country, village, and city. We must insist on longer pastorates, together with a strong sense of fellowship of the ministry and churches in the state.

A year ago we reported a debt of about one thousand dollars. This year our Society has not only paid all obligations and cancelled outstanding debts, but we have a small balance in the treasury. The fact is that never in our history will the home mission load be as heavy as for the coming year. New responsibilities have already come which will involve heavy expenditures, and we must be brave men and women to meet these God-imposed burdens in the spirit of Christian heroism and love. Our future is bright because the future of our state is bright. The astounding prosperity, and the rise in the value of lands in western Kansas has perhaps not reached all of our ears. New north and south railroads are being built, and a much larger population is bound to follow such prosperity, and these activities are strong hints of the growing religious opportunities and needs, and Congregationalism must get ready to do its work. We observe a growing loyalty of our pastors and churches to the work of home missions. Fewer churches shirk, fewer ministers make excuses.

OKLAHOMA.

From whatever angle viewed, our work in Oklahoma has made splendid progress the past year. The policy of first strengthening what we have and

developing where we are, before assuming responsibility for other work, has been consistently followed. The funds at our command do not yet justify enlargement, although we sincerely hoped by this time they would. We have been compelled to lose excellent opportunities of getting into centers, opportunities which in some cases will never open again; and refuse the urgent, sometimes pathetic appeal to enter needy fields where we are confident we could have done the work better than others. But our first duty is to serve well the communities for which we are already responsible. The wisdom of this course is fully shown by the results being obtained, as follows:

1. All the work is moving steadily forward along all lines, except in number of churches.
2. There is a growing denominational consciousness, with confidence and loyalty, all of which are strong assets.
3. There is a higher grade of consecrated, efficient ministers, with longer-time service than ever before.
4. There is an increasing number of sturdy laymen getting into the work. The Brotherhood organization is taking root.

These things have commanded a higher rating for Congregationalism in the state.

During the year we aided 64 churches and outstations; commissioned 39 men who served a period equal to about 29 years; received into the state 12 new ministers, greatly strengthening our forces; 18 pastors on home mission fields did not change pastorates, as against 13 the previous year. The tenure of the pastorate is increasing and there is better continuity in service.

The next Year-Book will show a membership of 3,381, a gross gain of 653 and a net gain of 250. The Sunday-school membership reached 5,144, or a net gain of 419. The total amount for benevolence was \$3,008, a little more than the state apportionment. The home expenses were \$43,182, about three-fourths of this being for salaries. The estimated value of church property from fifty-eight churches reporting was \$221,225. The gains show a substantial strengthening of the work along all lines.

Definite aims for the coming year are: (a) A net gain of 500 in church membership and 1,000 in the Sunday-schools; (b) More money for both intensive and extensive mission work.

This year nearly every church receiving aid accepted a cut of from \$25 to \$150 in the grant. In every case the church made good this reduction, and in most cases increased the salaries. Although the salaries have been considerably increased the past three years, they are still too low. Some of our men have refused larger salaries from other states. We must not press the churches for self-support so strongly that we drive our best men from the state, or make it impossible to recruit our ranks with desirable men, or yet discourage by overloading a struggling, heroic little band of people. But self-support is the goal toward which we must surely but safely move. Not, however, self-support for the state, for every dollar loosed from churches now aided should be turned into new fields in the state. The opportunities are rapidly passing. An advance requires more money now than it did five years ago, and it will take much more five years

hence than it does now. If we are ever to occupy a larger area, we must soon move on into new fields. There is a strong conviction that this should be done now.

TEXAS, LOUISIANA, AND ARKANSAS.

The work of the year has been largely intensive. An effort has been made to strengthen the spiritual life and the evangelistic zeal of the churches. There have been encouraging results along these lines. Our churches have never been manned with a better type of men than at the present—men who evidently know the task to which they have set themselves and are not afraid to give themselves to it.

Several of the fields show marked improvement in the character of their services. There is a stability and soundness that means steady growth. The interest in missions has increased in marked degree, some of the churches more than doubling the contributions of any preceding year. Improvements in property have been made by the churches at Iowa, Louisiana, and Sherman and Port Arthur, Texas. Houston has met the first payment on her property, and has a property increasing in value and admirably located for the work in hand.

The year has seen the organization of the First Congregational Church of Houston. This church has grown to a resident membership of 54 in less than one year. It is rapidly becoming a real force in the work of the city.

The church at Fisher, Louisiana, organized some two years ago, has decided to become Congregational, and will be found in the columns of the Year-Book in 1910. The work here is very encouraging, and indicates what we ought to do in fifty similar towns in Louisiana and Texas. It is the only church in a village of 1,000, ministering to all denominations without friction or misunderstanding. Self-supporting from the beginning, it has a bright future.

The church at Port Arthur, Texas, practically dead for five years, was reorganized in January. There is need for our work in this growing city, and the work is opening encouragingly. The church at Lake Charles was also reopened in the fall, and is rallying to new endeavor. The work here is greatly handicapped by some unfortunate debts of long standing. The people are courageous, however, and are undertaking to get from under the burden.

The work in eastern Texas and northern Louisiana is greatly hindered through the lack of competent leadership. The men at work are fully consecrated to the task, but are, for the most part, men who give but part of their time to the ministry. We ought to have a general missionary in each of these fields. The money would bring large and immediate returns in souls saved and churches organized.

COLORADO.

The meeting of the State Association recently held marks a new beginning for our Colorado work. There was a hearty and unanimous vote looking to the reorganization of the State along the lines recommended

by the National Council. Of more importance than the constitutional changes are the changes in the personnel of the workers. Since April 1 over twenty pastors have been settled in the state, most of them in good and influential churches. When Dr. Gregg left Colorado Springs after his twenty-seven years of splendid service; and Dr. H. H. Walker, after ten record-making years at Boulder, was called to the professorship in Chicago Seminary, there were left but few of the old time leaders in the work of the state. We are beginning anew, and with the new beginning there is a splendid and a new "together" spirit which means much for the good of the work. Not for years have our churches been so united or have we had so good and enthusiastic a spirit in the work. The last Association meeting was by far the best the state has known for years. There is a feeling that we are to make good in Colorado. The new day has come. Our new leaders are determined to see Colorado Congregationalism take its rightful place, both locally and nationally.

So far as there is anything of special import in the new leadership, it is along the line of a new emphasis upon the headship of Jesus in the work of His Church. We are seeking to make real our Congregational theory of only one Master and one great Leader for each church. We believe that the great Head of the Church understands the needs of each field, that He has a specially commissioned pastor for each church, that when pastors and churches put themselves under the direction of the great Head of the Church, there will be no misfits in the pulpit and no failure in the work of the church.

The Colorado Church Federation report which has received so much attention was a good thing. We now know where we are at. The result has been good in two ways. First, we, along with our sister denominations, have a clear and definite vision of the work which awaits us. The "133 places with a population ranging from 150 to 1,000 people in which there is no Protestant work of any kind" get a hold on Christian men and women. Second, it has made impossible any thought of overlapping in the work. It will soon be impossible for any church to start in a community in which it is not needed.

The only new work started this year is in southwestern Colorado, where Rev. J. F. Walker has made a splendid beginning in one of the rich and fertile tracts now being brought under irrigation. We ought to be doing a great deal more along this line.

There has not been for years a better time for a forward movement in Colorado. With the new day which has already dawned, the new leaders already gripping the burden of the work, the new and great opportunities which we are facing, there is a call for a forward movement in which Colorado asks for the prayers and the help of the whole country.

WYOMING.

The missionary work in Wyoming has progressed favorably in spite of the severe drought which was extremely hard on our cattle, sheep, and horse industries, in which we are deeply interested. This climatic condition stimulated unusual interest in our various irrigation projects, and these have been pushed forward with renewed activity. Up to 1904 there had been

twenty-five million dollars expended in irrigation projects, and within the last six years fifty million more, besides the six million the United States has expended in similar work; making a total of over eighty million dollars. There are now over forty million acres of land within the state subject to Government entry. These conditions attract prospective settlers, and the land is being rapidly taken.

The demand for religious privileges keeps pace with the settlement of the country, and we find it hard to do our share on account of shortage of financial help and men of consecrated missionary spirit to man the new fields.

We have organized five churches this year, and started as many more new missions. One church was organized in a coal camp of 2,500 people who were living without any Protestant church whatever. In several instances we have been unable to promise these newer churches and missions more than one or two services a year.

The Apportionment Plan has been adopted in Wyoming, and is working well. Brotherhoods have been organized in several of our churches, and specific work among the boys as well.

We are praying, hoping, and working for that better day when we shall not be straitened for lack of funds.

MONTANA.

The year has been one of transition for our work. For two years the superintendents of North Dakota extended their care to Montana. With October last there was a readjustment of the forces, with a superintendent and two general missionaries.

Congress made it possible for people to take three hundred and twenty acre homesteads, and they heard of it in near-by states. There has been an unprecedented rush for this free land. The Dry Farming Congress was held in Billings last fall, and that further advertised the agricultural possibilities of Montana. Representatives of all the great railway lines of the state were present. Since then they have been sending exhibitions of Montana's farm products throughout the country. Settlers have been coming by the train load.

There has been a great extension of the area of irrigated land, and thousands have been flocking to the garden spots made possible by the leading of life-giving waters to the rich soil of the valleys and benches.

All the churches of the state were members of the State Association. Within the year the first local association was formed in the Yellowstone Valley. Sixteen churches were organized, as many as were in the state three years ago. The number of churches has trebled within the past three years. The amount of missionary money for the support of our work has also trebled in the same length of time, as well as the number of our ministers.

Three churches have been built and one purchased. Mighty Montana is in the making. Our part in the making is important, imperative, and urgently immediate.

We have not done our full share hitherto, but by zealous application of

men and money we may overtake our opportunities and yet have a large and honorable part in the religious building of this mighty young commonwealth.

SOUTHERN IDAHO.

It is claimed on good authority that "Idaho alone has eleven per cent. of the entire irrigation acreage of the United States," and we believe that the great opportunities of the state for missionary enterprise only need to be known for it to receive a larger share of service and appropriation from the national society. The time has fully come when a superintendent for Idaho alone is an absolute necessity, and we are very much gratified that the method of securing this end, as proposed at Boise, is in a fair way to be realized.

At the State Conference in October last year several steps forward were taken. The vote then taken to incorporate the Conference has since been carried into effect. The name was changed from Idaho Association to Idaho Conference. The Apportionment Plan was accepted, and a state committee has sent the apportionment to each church, and several of the churches will raise more than their part as assigned. Our churches were well represented at the great Laymen's Missionary Movement meetings, and received much inspiration.

Congregationalism will be very much benefited by the recent comity movement, the union being formed by five denominations—Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian, and Baptist. Idaho is pressing forward.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

The key-word to the past year's work is "struggle." It has been a struggle to get men to fill pastorates, a struggle to get money to pay them, a struggle to get members for church and congregation—a hard, unrelenting, unceasing struggle, but also, thank God, a hopeful, courageous, victorious struggle. The situation is well expressed in a recent letter from the pastor of one of our stronger self-supporting churches: "Congregationalism does have a hard road to travel in Arizona. The lack of any permanency in the pastorates is one thing that hinders the growth of our churches. I sympathize with you in your burdens. Even here, I see no future for this church for a long time to come but *struggle, struggle, struggle*. Families are moving away that I have worked very hard to get. Yet they tell me that more is pledged for its support than ever before in the history of the church. I mean to hold the fort anyway." We need men that have a good deal of "go" in them, but I am thinking that quite as important a quality is "stay." Where population is so shifting it is the more necessary that the pastor be permanent. But conditions are trying, living is high and religious interest low, and it is not surprising that pastorates are short.

Our men have certainly worked with grit and grace, and only those who understand the conditions under which they have labored can appreciate the results at their real value. There have been no great incoming tides of population to pick up the church and bear it to a higher level. The movements of population have in most cases been through rather than into town and church. Most of our churches have lost by removal some of their

best and strongest members. To replace them from the shifting tide of newcomers is in itself a serious task, yet all our churches with one or two exceptions have made a net gain in membership.

Financial conditions have been hard. The hard times came later to this part of the country and stayed later. Only recently is the upward trend beginning to be felt. Yet all our churches have won through financially, and several have made marked improvements in their buildings. One new church has been added to the list—the Union Church at Pearce, Arizona (which is entirely the product of our work), becomes enthusiastically Congregational under the leadership of Rev. A. J. Benedict. Composed entirely of people of other than Congregational antecedents, it illustrates the value of Congregationalism as a solvent of the sects. We could do the same work in many towns of the Southwest if the other denominations would let us. Undoubtedly many towns in the Southwest are over-churched. We are laboring to secure the formation of a comity commission which shall do away with this evil. An important part of our mission in the Southwest is to promote the spirit of unity among Christians.

The work among our native Mexican people has gone hopefully forward. Our Mexican pastors have labored faithfully and efficiently. An occasional conversion has marked the culmination of an interest that is widespread among the people. Our medical missionary has done a work of real service among the villages. She writes of a long struggle just ended victoriously in the saving of the life of a mother of several small children,—a case which illustrates the kind of service that is being done. At the same time an influence is being constantly exerted for better, cleaner, purer living.

Our Conferences in both territories have been reorganized in accord with the suggestions of the National Council. Each with an efficient board of directors is becoming a real force making for solidarity and aggressiveness in the work.

The spirit of pastors and people is hopeful, courageous, optimistic. We believe in the great future of the Southwest. We believe in the mission of Congregationalism for this part of the country. We believe in the sufficiency of the Gospel for every time and place. We glory in the present struggle and rejoice in the better day that is at hand.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The past year has been one of the best ever experienced in Northern California. Six churches came to self-support, four new churches were organized, and two new church buildings erected, with one new parsonage. With an advance in gifts from churches and individuals of over one thousand dollars beyond the highest previous record, we of Northern California are looking forward very hopefully toward the future. Our churches are well manned. The growth is steady. The spirituality is increasing.

The most noticeable features of the year have been the results of the campaigns for denominational objects—the Together Campaign and the Laymen's Movement Meetings. After these movements the persistent taking up of the Proportionate Benevolence movement in a thoroughgoing way by the Conference of the state has resulted in rapid adoption thereof by the

majority of our churches and with the most gratifying results, not alone in increased benevolent gifts, but noticeably in a growth of self respect among the churches that have adopted it. After this in importance comes the establishment of two German churches among the Russian German inhabitants of this state. Both of these churches promise well for the future. The gradual attachment of our German immigrants to our state work serves as an example of normal and wise progress within the borders of the state. The visits of Secretary Herring and of Dr. T. O. Douglass were justified in the larger sense of unity that has come to us here so far removed from our brethren in the East.

The large numbers of people coming into our great valleys means that we have all the work for the future that we can care for. The steady growth of our cities is calling for new work everywhere. So far as we are able we are ready to meet the advance.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The first fiscal year during which our churches have worked under the organization of a State Conference in place of a State Association has come to a close. The prominent feature of the new order is the Apportionment Plan for benevolences, which receives general commendation. The Conference year, beginning in the midst of the fiscal year of many of the churches, allowed in such instances but a partial trial of the new plan; hence in some cases incomplete results have been secured. The next twelve months will afford opportunity for every church to come into line on this effective plan of finance.

In the home missionary department prosperity has prevailed. The number of assisted churches is 49 and the number of outstations is three, a total of 52 aided fields. The number of home missionary pastors employed is 43. Seven churches have been brought to self-support and six churches have been organized. Thirty-four pastors have ministered to single fields and nine have preached to two or more congregations. Fifty-two Sunday-schools constitute a part of this work.

Three churches have recently been organized in the great Imperial Valley, giving us a total of five churches in this region, with promising opportunities before us. Several of these churches are obtaining an acre of land on which will be built a chapel for use until a church edifice can be erected. These fields promise the capacity to come to self-support more promptly than have our churches in other parts of the state. Gigantic plans of irrigation are in view for watering the entire valley. It is computed that when this work is accomplished a larger acreage of irrigation will exist in the Imperial Valley than in all the rest of Southern California. We should do our full part in evangelizing this coming empire.

Another general situation demanding our attention is the outlook in the oil fields of Kern County. The church at Oil Center is equipped with edifice and parsonage and is situated to do a very important work. Maricopa, two years organized, becomes self-supporting and is erecting a house of worship. McKittrick and Olig are united in a circuit with Midland,

twelve miles away, and the latter enterprise, recently begun, will probably become self-supporting in a few months.

Over this great empire of human life and interest broods the unseen Spirit of God. Thousands of loyal Christian hearts welcome His indwelling, and many congregations should be gathered in places for preaching where the power of the Most High shall be manifest in the saving of multitudes of people.

OREGON.

This is the primitive soil of Pacific Coast Congregationalism. And while we are somewhat behind our neighbors in showing the fruitage of Pilgrim planting, nevertheless we are slowly but surely coming into our heritage. Our progress is sure and steady in spite of the fact that one-third of our churches are shown as pastorless in the Year-Book. The development of our churches which are enjoying undisturbed pastoral services is phenomenal.

One of the surest indications that we are about to assume our place in Oregon is the excellent benevolent record we are making in comparison with past years. Our benevolences are eighty per cent. in advance of the Advisory Committee's apportionment. More than one-half of our sixty churches have met the apportionment, fourteen going from twenty to three hundred per cent. beyond. The home missionary churches have an honorable part in this, fourteen reaching and going beyond the mark set.

In membership our gain was seven per cent., a fair showing with our neighbors. While forty per cent. of our membership is in the missionary churches, forty-six per cent. of this gain is to be credited to them.

The awakening has come to Oregon that she must help herself. Oregon Congregationalism requires more Oregon money. Our loyal laymen are feeling this keenly. They seem to be ready for a leadership into larger things. We need double the funds to meet our responsibilities. A new empire is opening in eastern Oregon by the network of new railroads now building. A similar network of electric lines is pushing itself over the Willamette Valley. Cities and towns have doubled their population in five years in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys. Oregon has no dying towns, and every church planted in country or town has a mission because more people are coming. Our business men are thrilled with the magnificent opportunities opening before them in every direction. The King's business has its inspirations for His followers. They see that their denomination has been a great factor in our Coast civilization, so the new responsibilities placed upon them to hold up the Pilgrim banner dare not be shirked. This awakening, we believe, will touch Oregon's gold already coined.

WASHINGTON.

April 1, 1910, the Washington Congregational Home Missionary Society moved out from under the roof tree of the national society and set up housekeeping for herself. She carried a fine dowry of good wishes and splendid care and training, and should she fall short of the loving expectations that follow her, it will not be because of any lack of parental faithfulness, or of sturdy determination on her own part. To many she may appear to be rather young to shoulder the problems of independence. She

is in fact, the first among the sister denominations in the state to attempt self-support. And she proposes to step under the full burden with a keen appreciation that in this day of rapid development, it is no time to reduce expenditures. Rather, she aims to increase them over the \$20,000 which for the last three years has been her apportionment. She realizes that to do this, she has in the membership of the state about one-half the constituency usually required for such a result, and that two-thirds of her churches are and for several years must continue to be home missionary fields. Nevertheless, she believes it can be done, and with the help of a strong body of laymen she is bound to win.

Every such work catches much of its spirit from its surroundings, and the swing of a great state is behind this movement. Washington is rejoicing in the days of her youth. The slower stages of her childhood have been passed. She seems to have shot up in a night to larger stature and strength. The bewildering changes that such a transformation produces, are here. But she is discovering her powers. There is a surer sweep in her enterprises. The tremendous undertakings and swift advance of her cities are attracting national attention.

There should perhaps be a brief backward glance over the last decade that closes our dependence on the national society. Washington was just emerging from a fearful experience of collapse in the hard times that closed the last century. How the work was carried so successfully in those days has always been a wonder to me. The problem was not an easy one. A great expansion was needed, but with not even ten self-supporting churches in the state and a great number of pastorless home missionary fields, how was it to be done? The first duty was the strengthening of the organizations in hand. These were pushed as fast as possible to self-support, and with the yearly reductions of grants, furnished the means for the campaign of expansion. Rapidly as the latter has been rushed, the former has kept pace with it, the two developments financially balancing each other. A careful balance was also attempted between the city and country needs, that one should not be allowed to overtop the other, giving us to-day a well proportioned work throughout the state.

Throughout these years steady pressure has been used to secure the best systems in benevolence and finance in each local church as well as along state lines, culminating in a series of conferences this year in different parts of the state by which better business methods were thoroughly discussed by the pastors and churches represented. The result has been a tremendous leap forward in benevolence, a growing efficiency, a sense of denominational life and responsibility largely lacking before, and a deep interest in home missionary evangelization. Plymouth and Pilgrim Churches of Seattle have each pledged \$4,000 to Home Missions for the new year. The First Churches of Tacoma, Walla Walla, and Spokane will send in from \$1,500 to \$2,000 apiece. This, when ten years ago \$2,000 was about all the entire state raised, shows what a revival in consecrated giving has occurred. Every church has not yet awakened to this movement, but a great freshet is on. The Apportionment Plan with the duplex envelope system is being firmly established, and we expect no defeat.

With grateful remembrance of the kind care of our noble national

fellowship, and a deep purpose to prove ourselves worthy of their confidence by taking our place in the ranks of those who live for others' good, the Congregationalists of the Evergreen State take up their mission for the evangelization of their state with courage and confident hope.

ALASKA.

Special note should be made of developments in Alaska. Our work there is small—only three churches. But they are located at important points and represent our concern for a growingly important part of the United States.

For the first time in recent years all three are supplied with pastors. At Nome, the shifting of population has compelled the church, which for a time was strong and self-supporting, to ask for aid. At Valdez, property entanglements have been cleared up, and the new pastor reports a hopeful outlook. At Douglas, the work has gone steadily on with much to encourage.

There is no ground to expect that anywhere in Alaska there will be at an early day such permanence of residence as will give stable quality to our churches. But as ministering to a continuous procession of people, they are doing a work more fruitful than any statistics can express.

THE SOUTH.

The work in the South for the past year has been planned principally for internal development. The resources available did not permit the extension of the work in any way comparable with its possibilities. In some respects perhaps this has been an advantage to the work, since it gives time for our Theological Seminary to furnish our churches with trained ministers, something that has not been done entirely throughout our Southern field. Graduates of our Seminary have been given groups of churches to develop, and each year adds one or more such well-manned groups in each of the states of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

Our city work has also been managed in much the same way. Two missions have been organized in the city of Atlanta and manned by Seminary students.

No other new city work has been organized during the year, but there has been decided development in several cities. The churches at Knoxville and Chattanooga (East Lake), Tenn., have been steadily growing. The old Church of the Strangers at Memphis, Tenn., has come to a larger denominational consciousness and has taken the name First Congregational Church. It has sold its old property and is rejoicing in a choice location and a fine new building.

Our church work in Birmingham, Ala., has been carried on with courage against decided difficulties. Birmingham has no center, and no plan has been found to centralize Congregational work in it. The city is growing wonderfully, and it may be necessary to take to the suburbs, disposing of our excellent property in the business part of the city for this purpose.

In Atlanta, Central Church has come to its own with marvellous rapidity during the past year. It has added to its new church edifice new

Sunday-school and social rooms, and now has a property worth fully \$125,000, with every dollar of its indebtedness covered by money in the bank. Tabernacle Church has struggled with the problem of church work among the laboring classes. The new pastor has an increasingly strong hold on the work and the people, yet the church still faces difficulties on the financial side. Marietta Street Church and Emanuel Church are just about holding their own, with brighter prospects, especially before Emanuel. Our three missions in the city are doing excellent work under the direction, largely, of Atlanta Theological Seminary.

Union Congregational Church, in Jacksonville, Fla., has purchased a new lot and expects to sell its present new church building and build a much larger one, which is greatly needed.

The church at Key West has large congregations, and is often unable to accommodate all. Its Sunday-school fills all available space.

Our church at Tampa moves slowly out of difficulties of the past toward its larger future. It has an enviable location, and continued wise work will not only rebuild this church to its former strength, but make it stronger than ever before.

The work at West Tampa has both a dark and a bright side. Its environment does not favor fast growth, but is against it; but its indefatigable pastor plans and triumphs toward the establishment of the Latin-American Institute for the great Latin-American population that is pouring into this Castle Garden of the Americas. His plans reach to Cuba and the other islands, to Yucatan, Central America, Mexico, and Northern South America. He has opened the school this fall and has laid his hands on \$20,000 worth of property for this work so greatly needed, and which would be so widely useful to many people as well as to our own nation.

St. Petersburg and Daytona show their usual prosperity, which is saying much.

Sanford has heard the call to rise and build, and is just finishing its new edifice. Its location is strategic in this growing town of central Florida.

North Carolina shows perhaps the most remarkable development. From the work of a student from Atlanta Theological Seminary, who is now a graduate and is a pastor there, five churches have been formed and organized into the Middle North Carolina Association. A call from the people of this region has gone forth for the establishment of an educational institution, and thousands of dollars have already been subscribed by people where wealth does not abound.

Nothing new has been attempted in the other six states of this Superintendency, not because there was nothing to do, but because there was nothing to do it with. Parts of the South are opening like the home missionary fields of the West. The Superintendent went into a town of 2,000 in Florida, where more than half were dwelling in tents. Thousands from many states are pouring into this new frontier, but for want of funds we have had to sit, still and see them pour. The Florida Navy, however, has been sailing hundreds of miles of protected waters in Florida, preaching the Gospel in many small communities, and organizing small

churches and preaching stations into groups for which pastors can be provided, these groups being largely self-supporting.

Along Santa Rosa Sound in West Florida, Congregationalism is without an organized competitor. There is no church there that is not Congregational. Our pastor and other workers reach their appointments by boat, there being no other way. A very loud call has come for a greatly needed educational institution there, and the people have raised several thousand dollars to buy land and build buildings for what they are already calling "Santa Rosa Academy."

How long will it be before our Congregational people shall realize that the South is open before them as a field of need which they can supply, and a field of opportunity where they can flourish?

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

The following is a brief outline of the salient points in the work of the year.

Seventy-six churches and stations were served more or less regularly during the year, for which service thirty-five men were commissioned for from three to twelve months. Fourteen were pastors of single churches and twenty-one served from two to six churches each. Six churches were organized and two came to us from the Lutheran denomination, bringing their church property with them. One of these became a part of a large self-supporting field. The other had severed its connection with the Lutheran synod before we had even heard of them, and then applied to us. We could not promise more than a supply once a month. The fact that this church has grown with such service, and has now waited patiently eleven months for a minister to occupy its parsonage by the side of its slightly church, speaks volumes for it, and emphasizes with added force our need of more ministers. Twelve churches or fields are calling for pastors, although we received three good men from other denominations who are now at work and fully make up for losses sustained. To meet these calls we have but one graduate from the seminary, and the prospect of securing three other men. Surely the special effort to secure recruits from abroad is being made none too soon.

As special features of interest, the following items may be mentioned:

1. The response of many of our churches to the campaign of missionary education. Although more than ten per cent. of the reports of churches are lacking from the five Conferences which I have tabulated, their reported contributions equal the amount reported by *seven* Conferences and the gifts of quite a number of churches connected with no German Conference, last year. The response of the churches of our Pacific Conference to the appeal made in June of last year is especially cheering. Their reported contributions for Home Missions in 1908 were \$513, as against \$1,808 reported this year. Surely these churches kept their promise to provide for the support of a general missionary and something more for fields he might open. Doubtless some of the good seed scattered by Mr. Scudder and Mr. Folsom has fallen on good German ground to help produce these fruits. The severer tests will of course come in the succeeding years. Will they keep it up? We trust so.

2. Our churches seem to be awakening to greater sense of their own responsibility for their ministerial supply. This fact is indicated in part

by a growing attendance of their young people in our schools, and further by increasing gifts for the cause of education. While not diminishing in the least their emphasis upon the divine call to the ministry, and endowment and guidance of the Spirit, a growing sense of the necessity of having "vessels fit for the Master's use" is becoming apparent.

3. Along with this upward trend, letters received express a conviction of the need of a larger and better provision for Sunday-school and religious literature. To bring this about, a reorganization of our German publishing committee and the provision of means for this purpose is meeting very encouraging response. The awakening sense of a want such as this should be met. It will be responded to by some one, and if we do not care for those of our own household, others will, and with it win their sympathy, respect, and love. Let us not miss our opportunity by timidity, lest another language shall be established. The King's English will take care of itself if we care for the people.

The services of our general missionaries Seil and Schwabenland are bringing valuable results, both in strengthening the churches that are organized, quickening the discouraged, and in enlarging the work on a solid basis, which will become more manifest as it has time to work out its molding and unifying influences.

Evidences of a quite general interest in my proposed visit to our brethren in Russia and Germany are coming in rapidly. May the Master use our efforts and give us many precious things to report in another year!

SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

There are eighteen Slavic churches belonging to our denomination, having a total membership of 1,189. During the year 149 new members have been added, mostly on confession of faith. The people themselves in these churches have raised for current expenses, \$11,385.50; for improvements on property, \$3,299.00; and for benevolences, \$1,647.20; making a total of \$16,331.70; an average of \$13.73 per member. The average attendance at Sunday morning services was 49, at evening services 41, and at prayer meeting 21.

There are sixteen Sunday-schools with a total membership of 2,090; thirteen Christian Endeavor societies with a total membership of 570; eleven women's societies with a total membership of 252, the women in these societies having raised \$1,052.40 for their churches and missions. Some form of missionary work is carried on in eleven additional places. It is estimated that the churches and their missions reach with their Christian ministry about 6,750 souls.

The work among the Slavs is necessarily limited, first because of limited forces and resources, and second because of limitations in the people themselves. Our evangelical Christian ideals gain entrance slowly into the Slavic mind and heart. Romanism, infidelity, illiteracy, the drink habit, the benumbing influence of extremely hard and often dangerous toil, customs of thought and life acquired in European environments, etc., make barriers that are not easily broken through by our missionary workers; nevertheless the year's work shows progress and gives us good reasons for thanksgiving to God. Our splendid little band of Bohemian, Slovak, and Polish missionaries, of whom sixteen are pastors and seven are trained

women, have been doing heroic and self-sacrificing work. An average of eight souls added to each church is the result of earnest and persistent evangelizing conquest. They were dearly bought by the precious blood of Christ, and dearly won by the earnest prayer and instruction and personal effort of our workers.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

We count fifty-three Danish-Norwegian churches that look to us for encouragement, counsel, the training of their ministers, and supplemental aid for the support of their pastors and for the erection of their houses of worship. Ten have received aid from the C. H. M. S., averaging about \$120 each. Six of them received aid from the city or state societies, and the remainder get along without aid, though in some cases this causes sacrifice and suffering to the pastor and his family. In some of these cases the missionary boxes are the only relief, and they bring great comfort and joy to the hard-pressed missionary's home.

The year 1909 marks some aggressive work in this department. Six new churches have been organized in the states of Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Minnesota, and New Jersey. Three new church buildings have been erected, and one has been in process of building. Two churches purchased for their use the old buildings belonging to other denominations. Substantial improvements were made in two churches. Two good parsonages have been built, one being a two-flat building providing for the pastor in one flat and the sexton in the other. The church at Fargo, N. D., is in a fair way towards reorganization under the able leadership of Rev. Swen Wuflestad, and the property, sold for taxes and beyond legal redemption, has been reclaimed through this pastor's wise management and personal influence. An independent Norwegian church in Pullman, Ill., having existed more than twenty years and owning a property valued at \$10,000, has united with Chicago Association. All the statistics are not yet in, but twenty-four churches reported new members received in 1909 aggregating 399, these coming in mostly on confession.

Various items of interest could be given were there space sufficient. As a whole the work is growing in extent and in quality. A movement is now on foot to organize a national "forening" or association, and add to the two local associations already in existence. This would give this Danish-Norwegian work somewhat the feature of a denomination. We trust this will not bring a cleavage between them and the Congregational body which has so generously fostered them these twenty-five years. They want naturally a bond of fellowship that will provide helpful intercourse, and feel that the language is an important factor, at least in this stage of development. Our Congregational body has never given any official recognition to their associations, and that has perhaps been unfortunate for the securing and holding of close relations. We sometimes fail to do that which this foreign element would construe as recognition and courtesy, and so lose the opportunity to tighten the bond.

More and more the Danes and Norwegians are getting interested in and appreciative of the Congregational type of Christianity as they come

to understand it. The free, non-Lutheran element is quite numerous, but greatly divided into parties by differences of view as to baptism, church polity, pre- or postmillennialism, the speaking with tongues, the baptism of fire, an educated ministry or no ministry at all, etc; but they are beginning to learn the beauty of tolerance, "forbearing one another in love," and we hope to see a larger union of those scattered abroad on the common-sense, Congregational principle: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Our opportunities are growing. We need a larger number of trained ministers and much more missionary money in this department.

SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

There are 112 Swedish Congregational churches in the United States. Of these, 27 were aided by The Congregational Home Missionary Society during this year. They are located in Minnesota (8), Missouri (1), Montana (1), New Jersey (4), North Dakota (1), Pennsylvania (6), Washington (2), and Wisconsin (4). These churches have 1,116 members, or 41 as an average for each church.

At present the churches at Sandstone, Minn., Du Bois and Renovo, Pa., and Grantsburg and Glenwood, Wis., have no pastors. But one of our students will go to Sandstone and preach there during the summer vacation, and one of our graduates will be pastor at Glenwood next May. The church at Chandlers Valley, Pa., has come to self-support.

Two hundred and two hopeful conversions were reported during the year. One hundred new church members have been received. A house of worship was dedicated at French Lake, Minn., last summer. A chapel has been erected at Bonner, Mont., an outstation of our church at Missoula.

We have two general missionaries on the field, both laboring in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin—A. P. Nelson and J. F. Okerstein. Mr. Nelson also has helped the churches at Lincoln and Waverly, Neb., and preached in some other states a little. He has until the end of this year been paid partly by the Swedish Home Missionary Society in the Northwest. Mr. Okerstein is also engaged in Sunday-school work and receives one-half of his salary from the S. S. & P. S. in Boston. The monthly magazine, *The Mission Banner*, published in Minneapolis, Minn., which was supported for a year by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, has ceased to exist.

The time of the Superintendent has been divided between these churches and the Chicago Theological Seminary, where he is a professor in the Swedish Institute. Last summer he visited the C. H. M. S. churches and many other churches in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He also visited two Swedish-speaking Finnish churches in Michigan and Wisconsin, and attended the annual conference of the Swedish Congregational churches and ministers among the Swedes in the Northwest, held at Lake City, Minn., addressing the ministers and preaching. He also took part in two ordinations of pastors.

In the Seminary the Superintendent is giving instruction sixteen

hours a week to twenty-one students in the Swedish Institute, from which six are to be graduated this spring. Two of them will be pastors in our home missionary churches in the Northwest. After the school year is over, the Superintendent expects to visit the churches in Missouri, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and some other states in the West.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1—'26-'27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2—'27-'28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3—'28-'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4—'29-'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5—'30-'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6—'31-'32	163	160	10	166	1	500
7—'32-'33	230	170	9	185	3	606
8—'33-'34	287	201	13	160	6	676
9—'34-'35	280	216	18	187	9	710
10—'35-'36	310	210	11	191	15	755
11—'36-'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12—'37-'38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13—'38-'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14—'39-'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15—'40-'41	292	215	5	160	9	690
16—'41-'42	305	240	5	222	10	791
17—'42-'43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18—'43-'44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19—'44-'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20—'45-'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21—'46-'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22—'47-'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23—'48-'49	302	239	15	463	..	1,019
24—'49-'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25—'50-'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26—'51-'52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27—'52-'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28—'53-'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29—'54-'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30—'55-'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31—'56-'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32—'57-'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33—'58-'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34—'59-'60	327	190	..	581	..	1,107
35—'60-'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36—'61-'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37—'62-'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38—'63-'64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39—'64-'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40—'65-'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41—'66-'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42—'67-'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43—'68-'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44—'69-'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45—'70-'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46—'71-'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47—'72-'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48—'73-'74	310	58	7	504	..	960
49—'74-'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50—'75-'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51—'76-'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52—'77-'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53—'78-'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54—'79-'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55—'80-'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56—'81-'82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57—'82-'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58—'83-'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59—'84-'85	340	93	123	882	..	1,447
60—'85-'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61—'86-'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62—'87-'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63—'88-'89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64—'89-'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65—'90-'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66—'91-'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67—'92-'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68—'93-'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,020
69—'94-'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70—'95-'96	456	151	220	1,227	..	2,063

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71-196-197	454	130	234	1,226	..	2,053
72-197-198	458	110	210	1,094	..	1,881
73-198-199	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74-199-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75-1900-1901	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76-1901-1902	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77-1902-1903	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78-1903-1904	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79-1904-1905	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80-1905-1906	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81-1906-1907	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82-1907-1908	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83-1908-1909	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84-1909-1910	476	118	148	935	..	1,677

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																		
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1-26-27.							120	1	7				1															
2-27-28.	1	2	2				120	1	9				2															
3-28-29.							117					2	3															
4-29-30.	40	29		1			133	1	10																			
5-30-31.	47	29	27		3	1	148	2	11																			
6-31-32.	54	31	35		3	21	156	2	10																			
7-32-33.	62	40	32	1	3	25	151	3	16																			
8-33-34.	66	50	38	55	4	26	177	3	20																			
9-34-35.	83	63	42	62	3	34	185	6	22	3																		
10-35-36.	87	49	42	68	6	37	183	5	29	2																		
11-36-37.	90	59	53	71	6	40	186	6	34	1																		
12-37-38.	107	63	50	74		37	181	7	20	1																		
13-38-39.	71	56	52	76		33	166	7	20	1																		
14-39-40.	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	21	1																		
15-40-41.	71	55	51	73	2	38	165	12	27	1																		
16-41-42.	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2																		
17-42-43.	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	49	2																		
18-43-44.	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3																		
19-44-45.	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2																		
20-45-46.	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51																			
21-46-47.	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1																		
22-47-48.	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	45	1																		
23-48-49.	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	47	2																		
24-49-50.	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49																			
25-50-51.	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	1																		
26-51-52.	91	46	61	61	7	45	170	11	42	1																		
27-52-53.	101	46	58	54	9	45	157	10	44	2																		
28-53-54.	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	45	2																		
29-54-55.	92	48	45	43	7	43	146	11	40	1																		
30-55-56.	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48																			
31-56-57.	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46																			
32-57-58.	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1																		
33-58-59.	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53																			
34-59-60.	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48																			
35-60-61.	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1																		
36-61-62.	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4																			
37-62-63.	82	39	60	45	6	49	42	2	3																			
38-63-64.	77	34	58	60	6	54	42		2																			
39-64-65.	77	39	61	59	5	52	53		5																			
40-65-66.	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5																			
41-66-67.	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6																			
42-67-68.	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12																			
43-68-69.	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11																			
44-69-70.	89	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9																			
45-70-71.	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10																			
46-71-72.	110	35	58	61	8	36	49	7	6																			
47-72-73.	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3																			
48-73-74.	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6																			
49-74-75.	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9																			
50-75-76.	90	47	49	73	6	42	51	8	13																			
51-76-77.	77	49	48	81	6	39	51	9	10																			
52-77-78.	83	49	57	76	7	44	57	6	7																			
53-78-79.	86	49	55	71	7	44	47	6	4																			
54-79-80.	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5																			
55-80-81.	82	59	53	75	8	44	51	6	5																			
56-81-82.	95	59	53	75	7	39	43	5	7																			
57-82-83.	89	04	52	72	10	39	46	5	15																			
58-83-84.	94	02	53	83	8	40	53	4	23																			
59-84-85.	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18																			
60-85-86.	103	04	60	97	9	46	71	4	23																			
61-86-87.	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23																			
62-87-88.	99	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25																			
63-88-89.	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25																			
64-89-90.	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32																			
65-90-91.	134	74	49	124	11	54	89	11	38																			
66-91-92.	124	80	53	123	13	53	99	12	40																			

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES					SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-'92-'93.....	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	2	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..
68-'93-'94.....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	1	2	2	2	27	32	..	10	32	12	14	41	6	2	..	
69-'94-'95.....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	4	..	20	33	..	10	29	8	9	40	9	2	..		
70-'95-'96.....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	1	2	..	23	35	..	8	38	8	8	44	9	2	..		
71-'96-'97.....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	1	1	..	23	41	..	8	35	7	9	46	9	2	..		
72-'97-'98.....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	1	1	..	20	47	..	5	53	7	5	38	7	1	..		
73-'98-'99.....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	..	18	40	..	7	32	6	..	52	8	1	..		
74-'99-'1000.....	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	1	1	..	22	37	..	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..		
75-'00-'01.....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	1	1	..	20	38	..	6	33	12	..	46	8	3	..		
76-'01-'02.....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	..	25	48	..	4	33	12	..	150	8	4	..
77-'02-'03.....	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	35	35	..	7	230	10	1	50	8	4	..	
78-'03-'04.....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	40	31	..	8	228	11	4	56	5	6	..	
79-'04-'05.....	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	..	43	16	..	5	227	9	6	39	3	7	..
80-'05-'06.....	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	32	9	..	4	125	9	5	40	3	4	..	
81-'06-'07.....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	32	10	..	3	131	9	3	31	3	5	..	
82-'07-'08.....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	26	19	..	8	117	16	..	44	5	5	..	
83-'08-'09.....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	25	15	..	8	122	13	..	46	4	2	..	
84-'09-'10.....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	26	15	..	6	118	13	..	40	6	6	..	

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826 the missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'02-'03...	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...
68-'03-'04...	4	...	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...
69-'04-'05...	3	...	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	...	...
70-'05-'06...	2	...	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	...	...
71-'06-'07...	4	...	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...
72-'07-'08...	3	...	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...
73-'08-'09...	2	...	38	20	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	...	
74-'09-'1000...	2	...	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	20	74	2	6	
75-'00-'01...	2	...	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	4	
76-'01-'02...	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	59	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	3	
77-'02-'03...	2	1	37	28	99	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6	
78-'03-'04...	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	...	19	94	33	80	4	6	
79-'04-'05...	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	...	17	86	26	89	2	7	
80-'05-'06...	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	...	18	74	27	60	2	7	
81-'06-'07...	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	...	18	83	22	51	2	5	
82-'07-'08...	2	...	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	...	15	93	34	78	...	7	
83-'08-'09...	3	...	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	49	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	...	13	88	40	81	1	7	
84-'09-'10...	2	...	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	...	16	90	28	80	2	...	

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy, *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent, a Territory: in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries.	Not in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-27.....	\$18,140 76	\$13,084 17	160	68	106	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28.....	20,035 78	17,840 22	201	80	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29.....	26,997 31	26,814 06	304	160	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30.....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31.....	48,124 73	47,247 00	403	164	577	204	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32.....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33.....	68,627 17	66,277 06	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	109
8-33-34.....	78,011 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	403	2,730	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-35.....	88,863 22	83,304 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-36.....	101,565 15	94,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	160	122
11-36-37.....	85,701 59	99,520 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39.....	82,564 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40.....	78,345 20	78,533 80	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	160	123
16-41-42.....	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	504	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	140	116
18-43-44.....	101,004 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-44-45.....	121,046 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,920	60,000	160	126
20-45-46.....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47.....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48.....	140,797 10	130,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49.....	145,025 01	143,771 07	1,010	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50.....	157,160 88	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51.....	159,094 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52.....	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,830	66,500	190	153
27-52-53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28-53-54.....	191,200 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58.....	175,071 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59.....	188,130 29	187,934 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60.....	185,216 17	192,737 09	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61.....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,680	70,000	220	173
36-61-62.....	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63.....	164,884 20	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64.....	195,537 80	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-64-65.....	186,897 50	180,905 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66.....	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67.....	212,567 63	227,903 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,059	64,000	348	269
42-67-68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69.....	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-71.....	249,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	951	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	961	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74.....	290,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75.....	308,896 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	966	234	2,190	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	966	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79.....	273,601 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80.....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-80-81.....	299,953 72	284,474 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,868	363	276
56-81-82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-82-83.....	379,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84.....	385,004 10	319,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-84-85.....	451,767 66	400,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	451	318
60-85-86.....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87.....	482,979 60	507,088 70	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-88.....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	316
63-88-89.....	542,251 00	597,949 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,240	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-90.....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,075	467	322
65-90-91.....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,966	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	500	341
66-91-92.....	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67-92-93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	404	343
68-93-94.....	621,608 56	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	488	349
69-94-95.....	627,699 14	678,993 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,439	13,040	180,813	472	340

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the preced- ing year.	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor.	Average ex- pense for a missionary.
70-'95-'96.....	\$777,747 95	\$699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-'96-'97.....	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98.....	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99.....	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900.....	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01.....	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02.....	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03.....	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-1903-'04.....	444,501 27	570,629 01	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05.....	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06.....	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07.....	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	302
82-1907-'08.....	544,720 11	511,970 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	419	305
83-1908-'09.....	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10.....	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total *expenditures* of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the eighty-four years, are \$25,591,504.21.

2. The total of years of labor are 71,298.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CURRENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	\$133,521.00	
Less amount received from Constituent State Societies	25,176.25	\$108,344.75
Legacies	\$156,547.04	
Less legal and estate expenses.....	2,784.13	153,762.91
Income from Investments	\$33,017.92	
Less Interest paid on Conditional Gifts	\$6,804.40	
Less Interest paid on Bank Loans	3,392.51	9,196.91
		23,821.01
		\$285,928.67
From Joint Campaign Committee		146,285.87
		\$432,214.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor		\$189,697.39
Constituent State Societies Percentage Division.....	\$22,364.38	
Constituent State Societies Joint Campaign Account and Specials	13,742.26	\$36,106.64
Less Amount received from Constituent State Societies	25,176.25	10,930.39
Woman's Department.....		2,253.60
Publications	\$11,265.12	
Less amount received for Literature	367.49	10,897.63
Agencies		5,229.61
Administration		23,201.59
Salary of Honorary Secretary.		1,500.00
Clara B. Hillyer Legacy Fund		46,000.00
Debt Balance, March 31, 1909.		139,083.77
Cash Balance, March 31, 1910.		3,420.56
		\$432,214.54

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CURRENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

	Churches, Individuals, Etc.	Legacies (Net)	Constituent State Societies	Total
Maine	\$ 1,298.08	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 746.21	\$ 3,044.29
New Hampshire	4,105.20	12,072.41	1,647.15	17,824.76
Vermont	3,252.73	3,371.27	801.47	7,425.47
Massachusetts	17,249.91	64,294.88	6,208.78	87,753.57
Rhode Island	1,152.49	4,706.75	316.03	6,175.27
Connecticut	22,117.28	35,622.83	5,375.48	63,115.59
New York	9,120.83	16,995.90	443.64	26,560.37
New Jersey	3,587.53			3,587.53
Pennsylvania	1,378.10	506.99		1,885.09
Delaware	5.00			5.00
Maryland	42.63			42.63
District of Columbia	3,206.00			3,206.00
Virginia	54.64			54.64
West Virginia	13.35			13.35
North Carolina	50.50	25.00		75.50
South Carolina	10.00			10.00
Georgia	227.07	300.00		527.07
Florida	367.81			367.81
Alabama	106.32			106.32
Louisiana	89.54			89.54
Arkansas	17.10			17.10
Texas	673.35			673.35
Oklahoma	954.38			954.38
New Mexico	134.40			134.40
Arizona	231.07			231.07
Tennessee	163.25			163.25
Kentucky	10.00			10.00
Ohio	340.82	970.83	1,295.25	2,606.90
Indiana	952.87			952.87
Illinois	2,356.57	1,833.65	1,116.10	5,306.32
Missouri	28.10		300.00	328.10
Michigan	249.08	662.40	1,979.86	2,891.34
Wisconsin	207.30		1,151.88	1,359.18
Iowa	1,230.70	800.00	2,521.69	4,552.39
Minnesota	9,063.71	1,150.00		10,213.71
Kansas	49.50		382.00	431.50
Nebraska	1,390.84		500.00	1,890.84
North Dakota	2,359.86			2,359.86
South Dakota	3,715.15			3,715.15
Colorado	3,493.71			3,493.71
Wyoming	607.21			607.21
Montana	322.86			322.86
Utah	37.40			37.40
Idaho	385.30	50.00		435.30
Nevada	22.50			22.50
California (North)	478.41		390.71	869.12
California (South)	91.00			91.00
Oregon	1,027.83			1,027.83
Washington	10,289.47	9,400.00		19,689.47
Hawaii	1.00			1.00
Bohemia	5.00			5.00
Bulgaria	10.00			10.00
Japan	10.00			10.00
	\$108,344.75	\$153,762.91	\$25,176.25	\$287,283.91

Net Income from Investments. 23,821.01

\$311,104.92

Receipts from Constituent State Societies transferred to Credit Account ... 25,176.25

Total Net Receipts \$285,928.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor in Co-operating States and Missionary Districts.

	English Churches.	Immigrant Churches.	
New Jersey	\$ 726.94	\$ 912.93	
Pennsylvania	5,415.58	4,943.19	
Maryland	220.82	.....
District of Columbia	365.00	.....
Virginia	617.97	457.78	
North Carolina	1,055.00	.....
Georgia	5,166.94	.....
Florida	6,838.18	.....
Alabama	4,666.27	.....
Tennessee	854.63	.....
Texas	5,398.74	.....
Louisiana	2,128.66	.....
New Mexico	2,594.36	.....
Arizona	1,520.40	.....
Arkansas	362.37	.....
Oklahoma	11,104.21	.....
Indiana	5,684.65	716.18	
Minnesota	10,972.48	4,274.18	
North Dakota	14,058.68	1,707.67	
South Dakota	14,159.03	329.30	
Colorado	9,819.13	1,288.30	
Utah	4,475.49	.....
Idaho	4,168.69	.....
Montana	8,374.45	1,128.16	
Wyoming	6,600.04	.....
Oregon	8,506.41	531.47	
Washington	22,391.89	1,326.22	
Alaska	712.47	.....
Cuba	348.33	.....
Designated for special work..	1,654.16	.....
	<hr/> \$161,961.97	<hr/> \$17,615.38	<hr/> \$179,577.35

Immigrant Churches in Constituent States.

New York (including Ellis Island)	\$ 1,516.81	
Ohio	1,904.00	
Missouri	698.81	
Michigan	517.38	
Wisconsin	2,377.97	
Iowa	249.83	
Kansas	1,386.06	
Nebraska	1,469.18	
	<hr/>	<hr/> 10,120.04
Total Missionary Disbursements.....		<hr/> \$189,697.39

Administration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Salary of H. C. Herring, General Secretary	\$5,000.00	
Salary of W. E. Lougee, Associate Secretary	4,000.00	
Clerical Services	<u>1,904.05</u>	\$10,904.05

TREASURY.

Salary of W. Choate, Treasurer.....	\$1,400.00	
Salary of J. T. Brinckerhoff, Assistant Treasurer	2,200.00	
Clerical Services	<u>1,649.80</u>	5,249.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting of Directors—Midwinter.....	\$ 74.50	
Traveling Expenses	1,507.44	
Rent, furniture, and care of rooms....	3,004.01	
Postage, telegrams, etc.	1,023.65	
Freight, cartage, etc.	73.78	
Stationery, maps, books, etc.	584.36	
Clerical services	<u>780.00</u>	7,047.74

Total Administration Expenses.....		23,201.59
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....		1,500.00

General Expenses.

PUBLICATIONS.

Share of deficit, "The American Missionary"	\$ 8,219.35	
Less receipts for literature. 367.49		
	<u>1,190.16</u>	
Annual Report	385.12	
Clerical Services	<u>1,130.00</u>	
		\$10,897.63

AGENCIES.

Expenses of Field Workers	\$ 927.15	
" " Missionary Meetings...	2,371.07	
" " Annual Meeting	1,068.59	
" " Advertising	105.80	
Secretary of Advisory Committee....	<u>757.00</u>	
		5,229.61

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Secretary, Miss Miriam L. Woodberry	\$ 1,200.00	
Distribution of Missionary Boxes, etc.	13.26	
Leaflets and Helps	670.34	
Clerical Services	<u>370.00</u>	
		2,253.60

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS.

Net Payment to Constituent States..	\$10,930.39	
Clara B. Hillyer Legacy Fund.....	<u>46,000.00</u>	
		56,930.39
		<u>75,311.23</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES		\$289,710.21
Debt Balance, March 31, 1909.....		139,083.77
Cash Balance, March 31, 1910.....		<u>3,420.56</u>
		\$432,214.54

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the year ending March 31, 1910, and find the same correct, together with the proper vouchers in connection with the accounts.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor,
29 Wall Street, New York.

May 27, 1910.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—SELF-SUPPORTING STATES

STATE	RECEIPTS OF STATE SOCIETY FOR ITS OWN WORK					RECEIVED FROM STATE FOR NATIONAL SOCIETY				TOTAL FOR STATE AND NATIONAL TREASURIES	DISBURSEMENTS		
	Living Donors	From National Society	Legacies	From Investments	Total	From State Societies	Living Donors	Legacies	Total for National Treasury		Disbursed by State Society for its own work	Disbursed by National Society for Immigrant work	Total expenditures in State
Maine.....	\$6,758 55	\$241 30	\$8,025 00	\$3,261 28	\$8,286 13	.....	\$1,208 08	\$1,000 00	\$2,208 08	\$20,584 21	\$17,775 89	.....	\$17,775 89
New Hampshire...	5,052 26	184 94	8,277 80	3,926 09	17,441 09	.....	4,105 20	12,072 41	16,177 61	33,618 70	11,753 16	.....	11,753 16
Vermont.....	5,130 48	267 59	595 82	1,320 21	7,314 10	.....	3,252 73	3,371 27	6,624 00	13,938 10	8,830 33	.....	8,830 33
Massachusetts.....	47,202 87	.....	13,964 85	9,032 55	70,200 27	\$4,257 38	17,249 91	64,294 88	85,802 17	156,002 44	65,827 48	.....	65,827 48
Rhode Island.....	1,621 34	634 75	2,310 00	137 67	4,703 76	.....	1,152 49	4,706 75	5,859 24	10,563 00	2,993 66	.....	2,993 66
Connecticut.....	13,692 78	816 48	9,045 00	12,816 14	36,370 40	.....	22,117 28	35,622 83	57,740 11	94,110 51	23,393 23	.....	23,393 23
New York.....	6,508 47	10,456 92	530 82	4,590 74	22,086 95	.....	9,120 83	16,995 90	26,116 73	48,203 68	20,177 95	.....	21,604 76
Ohio.....	11,128 00	.....	.....	120 53	11,248 53	975 87	340 82	970 83	2,287 52	13,536 05	11,772 80	\$1,516 81	13,676 89
Illinois.....	10,596 56	264 14	.....	1,076 57	11,867 27	.....	2,356 57	1,833 65	4,190 22	16,057 49	14,970 99	.....	14,970 99
Missouri.....	7,887 74	.....	.....	.....	7,887 74	291 45	28 10	.....	319 55	8,207 29	7,516 03	698 81	8,214 84
Michigan.....	14,364 54	.....	.....	722 50	15,087 04	1,283 52	240 08	662 40	2,195 00	17,282 04	16,925 11	517 38	17,442 49
Wisconsin.....	10,959 89	.....	.....	821 94	11,781 83	1,045 90	207 30	.....	1,253 20	13,035 03	11,844 88	2,377 97	14,222 85
Iowa.....	13,152 81	.....	22 17	560 14	13,735 12	1,599 85	1,230 70	800 00	3,630 55	17,365 67	12,149 54	249 83	12,399 37
Kansas.....	7,819 19	.....	.....	50 00	7,869 19	349 22	49 50	.....	398 72	8,267 91	8,815 13	1,386 06	10,201 19
Nebraska.....	9,139 13	.....	.....	.....	9,139 13	376 39	1,390 84	.....	1,767 23	10,906 36	6,031 38	1,469 18	8,400 56
California (North).....	10,832 64	.....	50 00	476 46	11,359 10	11 74	478 41	.....	490 15	11,849 25	11,417 04	.....	11,417 04
California (South).....	8,154 10	118 33	.....	196 26	8,468 69	.....	91 00	.....	91 00	8,559 69	12,972 60	.....	12,972 60
	\$189,931 35	\$12,984 45	\$42,821 46	\$39,109 08	\$284,846 34	\$10,191 32	\$64,718 84	\$142,330 92	\$217,241 08	\$502,087 42	\$266,067 29	\$10,120 04	\$276,187 33

Where there was exchange of moneys between a State Society and the National Society, the difference between the two appears in columns 2 and 6.

CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES

Amount reported as received in their respective fields, viz.:

Maine	\$ 17,775.89
New Hampshire	11,753.16
Vermont	8,830.33
Massachusetts	65,827.48
Rhode Island	2,993.66
Connecticut	23,393.23
New York	20,177.95
Ohio	11,772.89
Illinois	14,970.99
Missouri	7,516.03
Michigan	16,925.11
Wisconsin	11,844.88
Iowa	12,149.54
Nebraska	8,815.13
Kansas	6,931.38
California (North)	11,417.04
California (South)	12,972.60

\$266,067.29
36,106.64

Less amount paid by National Society to Constituent States...

Total Net Receipts of the Constituent States.....	\$229,960.65
Total Net Receipts of the National Society.....	285,928.67

\$515,889.32
146,285.87

From Joint Campaign Committee.....

\$662,175.19

Besides this, there was raised by city societies for the support
of pastors

36,363.14

Making a Grand Total for Congregational Home Missions for
the year of.....

\$698,538.33

INVESTMENT FUNDS

March 31, 1910.

Book Value of Investments, March 31, 1909.....	\$465,662.61
Reduced during the year to March 31, 1910, by transfer to General Fund for current work.....	15,053.76

\$450,608.85

Balance of Fund.....

To which add receipts during the twelve months as follows:

Clara E. Hillyer Legacy Fund.....	\$46,000.00
Alice E. Luther Fund	10,857.72
Permanent Fund	950.83
N. S. Wordin Estate	5,081.98

62,890.53

\$513,499.38

Made up of

Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages.....	\$512,968.93
Special Deposits	530.45

\$513,499.38

LIST OF FUNDS.

March 31, 1910.

Annuity Fund	\$ 58,310.80
Temporary Funds—Bonds, Stock Certificates, Deeds, etc.....	26,681.03

Permanent Funds:

The N. S. Wordin Fund	\$114,575.50
The James McQuesten Fund.....	100,000.00
The C. E. Hillyer Fund.....	50,000.00
The Swett Fund.....	50,000.00
The A. W. Kenney Fund.....	30,000.00
The C. S. Peaslee Fund.....	18,930.22
The A. E. Luther Fund.....	10,857.72
The C. L. Ford Fund.....	6,925.00
The S. Goddard Fund.....	6,289.05
The Dr. M. Spalding Fund.....	5,431.12
The M. A. Goddard Fund	5,171.62
The R. Hamilton Fund.....	5,000.00
The S. B. Loud Fund.....	4,975.00
The S. M. Allen Fund.....	4,000.00
The Luther Farnam Fund.....	1,900.00
The E. S. Spalding Fund.....	1,532.52
The C. N. Hayward Fund.....	1,000.00
The J. S. Stone Fund.....	1,000.00
The G. W. Tuttle Fund.....	1,000.00
The E. Taylor Fund.....	900.00
The S. A. Hopkins Fund.....	897.05
The T. Moore Fund.....	875.00
The A. H. Bray Fund.....	100.00
The S. F. C. Selden Fund.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	421,459.80
	<hr/>
Suspense Account	\$506,451.63
	12.00
Trustee Funds—Funds temporarily in hands of Trustees on settlement of Estates	7,035.75
	<hr/>
Total	\$513,499.38

The above Funds are invested in the following Securities:

March 31, 1910.

Bonds.

		Book value.
30	Bonds West Shore Railroad 4%.....	\$ 30,000.00
20	" St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad 4%.....	20,000.00
20	" No. Pacific & Great Northern Railroad 4%.....	19,325.00
16	" Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad 4%.....	15,556.25
16	" Manhattan Railway Company 4%.....	15,515.00
15	" Baltimore & Ohio Railroad 4%.....	15,025.00
15	" Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company 4%.....	14,997.50
15	" Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4%.....	14,512.50
15	" New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. 4%	14,250.00
11	" Union Pacific Railroad 4%.....	10,287.50
10	" Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 4%.....	10,025.00
10	" Bluff Point Land Improvement Company 4%.....	10,000.00
10	" New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad 4%.....	10,000.00

		Book value
10	Bonds Pittsburgh & Western Railroad 4%.....	\$10,000.00
10	" Louisville & Nashville Railroad 4%.....	9,887.50
5	" Long Island Railroad Ferry Company ½%.....	5,000.00
5	" New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad 4%.	5,000.00
3	" Michigan State Telephone Company 5%.....	3,000.00*
6	" Middlesex Banking Company 5%.....	1,400.00*
1	" American Real Estate Company 6%.....	1,000.00*
1	" City of Elizabeth, New Jersey 4%.....	1,000.00*
1	" Hocking Valley Railroad 4½%.....	1,000.00
1	" Independence Water Co., Missouri, 5%.....	1,000.00*
		<hr/>
		\$237,781.25

Stocks.

12	Shares E. & T. Fairbanks Company.....	\$ 6,000.00*
13	" Cleveland Trust Company.....	4,000.00*
12	" Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	3,000.00*
10	" Manhattan Railway Company.....	1,750.00*
9	" Pequonnock Nat'l Bank, Bridgeport, Ct.....	1,372.50*
6	" Investment Securities Co., New York.....	1,035.00*
9	" Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.....	900.00*
5	Consols Securities Company of New York.....	900.00*
2	Certificates (First & Second) Omaha Water Company...	850.00*
5	Shares Page Woven Wire Fence Company.....	500.00*
		<hr/>
		\$ 20,307.50

Mortgages.

Mortgages in New York City.....	\$ 85,500.00
“ outside of New York City.....	141,116.35
	<hr/>
	\$226,616.35

Real Estate.

Real Estate	Dallas, Texas.....	\$ 8,000.00*
" "	Redwood Falls, Minnesota.....	5,000.00*
" "	Chicago, Illinois.....	2,000.00*
" "	Denver, Colorado.....	1,300.00*
" "	Fitchburg, Massachusetts.....	750.00*
" "	Paterson, New Jersey.....	400.00*
" "	Springfield, Missouri.....	275.00*
		<hr/>
		\$ 17,725.00

Savings Banks.

Savings Bank Book	Kalamazoo, Michigan....	\$ 2,000.00*
Metropolitan Savings Bank Book	New York City.....	936.40*
Savings Bank Book	Keene, New Hampshire...	4.68*
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,941.08

Personal Notes.

5	Notes (\$100 each)	J. D. Clarkson.....	\$ 500.00*
1	Note	Alice E. Wright.....	50.00*
			<hr/>
			\$ 550.00

*Signifies that securities thus marked were given to the Society and not purchased by it as an investment.

On Special Deposit.

		Book value
Special Deposit	Astor Trust Company, N. Y.....	\$ 250.00
"	American Exchange Bank, N. Y.....	280.45
		<hr/>
		\$ 530.45

With Trustees on Settlement of Estates.

Real Estate	In Massachusetts	\$ 5,332.00*
"	In Kansas	750.00*
Savings Bank Book	In New Hampshire	445.11*
Savings Bank Book	In Massachusetts	402.65*
Securities	In Texas	105.99*
		<hr/>
		\$ 7,035.75

Suspense Account.

Various securities of doubtful value.....	\$ 12.00*
	<hr/>

Summary.

Bonds	(see list).....	\$237,781.25
Mortgages	"	226,616.35
Stocks	"	20,307.50
Real Estate	"	17,725.00
Savings Banks	"	2,941.08
Personal Notes	"	550.00
Special Deposit	"	530.45
With Trustees on settlement of Estate (see list)		7,035.75
Suspense account		12.00
		<hr/>
		\$513,499.38

I have made an examination this day, May 27, 1910, of the securities, consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, at their offices, 287 Fourth Avenue, and the Madison Safe Deposit Company, New York, and find the same correctly recorded according to the Book Account, with a valuation of \$506,463.63 for the year ending March 31, 1910, a Suspense Account being included with a nominal amount of \$12. In this account all securities of doubtful value are recorded. The Trustee Account consists of securities in the hands of Trustees pending final settlement of estates, and the book value of the same amounts to \$7,035.75. This, added to the \$506,463.63, makes a total of \$513,499.38, together with surety bond of \$10,000 of the Assistant Treasurer.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. ALLEN,
Public Auditor.

*Signifies that securities thus marked were given to the Society and not purchased by it as an investment.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Congregational Home Missionary Society

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several States of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Society shall consist of honorary life members, life members, members elected by such Home Missionary Societies of the several States and State Associations or State Conferences, and the officials of the Society during their respective terms of office.

1. Any persons chosen as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Recording Secretary, member of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee, shall be a voting member during the term of his service.

2. Life members appearing on the roll at the date of the passage of this article shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

3. The Congregational Churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

Each such State Home Missionary Society, or in such States as have no Home Missionary Society, the State Conference or Association, may elect three members, and in addition one member for every 5,000 church members within the State.

At the first election by the State Society one-third of the members shall be elected for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years; and thereafter one-third shall be elected each year for a term of three years. In any year the State Societies may elect members to fill vacancies.

It is recommended that the number of members be in all cases divided between ministers and laymen as nearly equally as is practicable.

4. Honorary Life Members.—Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of

the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational Churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational Churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as Corresponding Members with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by ballot, annually, by the Society at the annual meeting.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty members, namely, one representative from each Constituent State Society, the President, *ex officio*, and six Directors at large, as hereinafter provided, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows:

(a)—Each Constituent State Society shall send in two nominations for the representative in the Board above provided for, one of a minister and one of a layman, and the nominations so made shall be transmitted at once to the Nominating Committee. Said committee shall present one of these at the annual meeting for election by the Society.

(b)—There shall be six Directors elected at large, at least two of whom shall be from Coöperating States; and all of whom shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee. In the original election of Directors at large, there being at that time no Coöperating States, two of the six Directors at large shall be chosen from States hitherto known as dependent.

(c)—The President of the Society, *ex officio*, shall be a member of the Board of Directors and shall be its chairman.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—When any Director shall have held office for seven successive years he shall be for one year ineligible for reelection.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. An Executive Committee of eleven members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting. The General Secretary, *ex officio*, shall be a member of this committee and its chairman. The remaining ten members shall serve in terms of two years each, and at the expiration of three full terms a member shall be for one year ineligible for reelection. At the first

appointment of this committee four members shall be appointed for one year, and four for two years. At least four of the members of the committee, beside the General Secretary, shall be chosen from the members of the Board of Directors. The membership of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven, three of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in 1906 for one year and four for two years, and at the expiration of the term of any member his successor shall be elected for two years. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately reëligible.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. The Board of Directors for the year 1906-'07 shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in May, 1906, in such manner as said meeting may order, which Board shall forthwith appoint an Executive Committee, agreeably to the foregoing provision numbered 4, and the functions of the former Executive Committee shall thereupon cease.

8. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.

VOTERS.

All members elected by the churches through their State Societies and State Associations or State Conferences as herein provided, bringing proper credentials, and life members and officers of the Society, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

ARTICLE VII.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current ex-

penses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts, and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to State and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

ARTICLE XI.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called

at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. At this meeting the Board shall appoint the General Secretary, Treasurer, the Superintendents in the Coöperating States and the Missionary Districts, and shall elect its Executive Committee for the ensuing year and transact any other appropriate business. Its other stated meeting shall be on the Wednesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meeting shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the States, whether Constituent, Coöperating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States, the Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all real estate acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise, or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell and convey real estate. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by vote of the Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall, semi-annually, present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, present a printed ballot containing nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

CONSTITUENT AND CO-OPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and in the carrying on of the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary

districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the State, and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The C. H. M. S.; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The C. H. M. S., and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The C. H. M. S., that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board. In the original organization under the new plan, it shall be understood that all States hitherto considered auxiliary shall be considered, *de facto*, Constituent States, subject to the conditions named above, so far as they apply.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the State to be raised by the State itself, has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the State and in the nation, and whose application that such State should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

ARTICLE XV.

AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Any Church Extension or City Missionary Society may become auxiliary to The C. H. M. S. when its application for this relationship shall be approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., a condition of such approval being an agreement by said City Missionary Society to report April 1 its receipts and expenditures for the preceding twelve months, that the same may be incorporated in the report of the National Society. The C. H. M. S. shall encourage and aid the work of such Societies wherever the National voice will strengthen the local effort; it shall seek to gather special funds for this important field of missionary operation, from which it shall make grants to these Auxiliary City Missionary Societies, it being understood that such grants shall be made only when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the City Missionary Society

has done all in its power, and only to meet such special emergencies as justify such assistance.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said States approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the States to which they severally belong.

ARTICLE XVII.

Should the Congregational denomination of Christians, with the approval of its National Council, hereafter become so associated with other Christian churches, or merged or combined with them either in a new denomination or an organic union of churches which had previously had different denominational names; and should in consequence thereof State Home Missionary Societies previously connected with the Congregational denomination assume a different name or connection, or new Home Missionary Societies be formed in any State, to discharge similar functions as representative of the new denomination or association or union of churches, then for all the purposes of this Constitution all such Home Missionary Societies shall be deemed Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination.

ARTICLE XVIII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint.

ARTICLE XIX.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

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